The Egyptian Gazette

No. 7,551] ALEXANDRIA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1906. [EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

To secure quick transmission, telegrams should be marked **Via Eastern.**

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STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

BREMEN.

EXPRESS MAIL STEAMERS FROM ALEXANDRIA, PORT SAID, AND SUEZ, TO NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GENOA, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, BREMEN, HAMBURG, AMERICA, EASTERN ASIA, AUSTRALIA Etc.

For Particulars see Advertisement below.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be charged from 1 May to 31 October.

	1st	2nd
London	£ 14. 5/	£ 9.
Marseilles	£ 9. 15/	£ 6 15/
Brindisi	£ 6. 15/	—

Subject to the usual 25 % reduction for returning.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Monday until 4 June, and then every Tuesday. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

CALEDONIA	7 MAY	MACEDONIA	4 JUNE	EGYPT	3 JULY
VICTORIA	14 "	INDIA	12 "	DONGOLA	10 "
ARABIA	21 "	PERSIA	19 "	CALEDONIA	17 "
HIMALAYA	28 "	CHINA	26 "	MONGOLIA	24 "

The Brindisi Express Steamers leave Port Said directly the Indian Mails arrive. Passengers can go on board the evening before. Combined fare to London by sea and train de luxe via Brindisi or via Marseilles £19.4.11.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents.

Messrs. THOS. COOK & Son (Egypt) Ltd. ... ... CAIRO.
GEORGE ROYLE, Esq. ... ... PORT SAID.
Messrs. HAELDEN & Co. ... ... ALEXANDRIA.
F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt ... SUEZ.

ORIENT-ROYAL MAIL LINE.

OUTWARD TO AUSTRALIA.

R.M.S. Oroya will leave Suez about July 27 | R.M.S. Ortona will leave Suez about August 10
HOMEWARD to NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.
R.M.S. Orient will leave Port Said July 31 | R.M.S. Oranies will leave Port Said August 14

SUMMER FARES. { Port Said to Marseilles ... 1st Class, £ 9.15. 2nd Class, £ 6.15. 3rd Class, £ 4.
" " Plymouth or Tilbury ... " 14. 5. " 9. 5. " 7.
" " Naples ... " 6. 0. " 4.10. " 3.

Passengers returning by the Line obtain one-third rebate off the above fares if leaving England before the end of October.

Agents, CAIRO—THOS. COOK & SON. ALEXANDRIA—R. J. MOSS & Co.— For all particulars apply
Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons, PORT SAID AND PORT TEWFIK (Suez). 30-6-906

BIBBY LINE MAIL TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES MAY TO OCTOBER.

Port Said to Tilbury £12.15.0 and Port Said to Marseilles £9.0.0.

Passengers returning by the Line will be granted a rebate of 33 o/o off the full fare i.e. Liverpool to Port Said £11.6.6 and Marseilles to Port Said £8.0.0.

OUTWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, RANGOON.
Departure from Suez.
S.S. Derbyshire, 6,686 tons, August 2
Agents—Cairo: THOS. COOK & SON.

HOMEWARDS to MARSEILLES and LONDON.
Departure from Port Said.
S.S. Warwickshire 7,966 tons, July 24
Suez & Port Said: Wm. STAPLEDON & SONS. 30-6-906

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

Greece-Turkey Line.

Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIRÆUS, SMYRNA, MITYLENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE. In connection with Orient Express train-de-luxe for Vienna, Paris, and London.

Palestine-Syria Line.

Fast steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 6 p.m., for JAFFA (for Jerusalem), CAIFFA (for Nazareth), BEYROUT (for Damascus.) TRIPOLI, ALEXANDRETTA, MERSINE, continuing in alternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus.)

Red Sea Line.

Steamers leave Suez weekly on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for Port Sudan and Suakin direct returning from Suakin every Wednesday noon. Every Monday at 6 p.m. a steamer leaves Suez for Jeddah continuing every other week to Suakin, Massowah, Hodeidah, Aden. Intermediate steamers do not proceed beyond Jeddah but call at Tor, (for Sinai) El Wedj and Yambo as required.

N.B.—Deck chairs provided for the use of passengers, excellent cuisine and table wine free. Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at the Company's Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, and Suez, or at THOS. COOK & SON or other Tourist Agency. 31-12-905

The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL calling at MALTA (Messrs. JAMES MOSS & Co., 31, James St., Liverpool, Managers.)

*Amazis	Tons 4,600	*Rosos	Tons 5,150	*Thrace	Tons 5,000
*Scandia	" 8,000	Memphis	" 5,000	*Tyllas	" 5,000
*Shepherd	" 6,000	*Moorea	Tons 7,000	Ramses	" 5,000
Salt	Tons 5,000	Tabor	" 5,000		

*Second class accommodation only, unless specially reserved.— Fares: Alexandria to Liverpool, 1st £34 Single, £68 Return. 2nd, £2 Single, £3 Return.—To Malta, 1st, £3 Single, £5 Return. 2nd, £2 Single, £3 Return.—Return tickets available for six months.

S.S. ..... now on the berth will sail on or about ..... to be followed by the S.S. .....

Through freight rates on cotton, etc., to Lancashire inland towns, Boston, New York and other U.S.A. towns, obtained on application. Cargo taken by special agreement only. Passenger Tickets also issued inclusive of railway fare through to and from Cairo.

For particulars apply R. J. MOSS & Co., Alexandria Agents. 30-6-906

P. HENDERSON & CO's LINE.

Steamers leave SUEZ and PORT SAID fortnightly for LONDON or LIVERPOOL direct.

Fare (home.) £10 Passengers returning by and October allowed 30 % off outward fare (£14).

„ RANGOON 6000 Tons will leave PORT SAID about July 30 for Dover.
„ BURMA 5600 „ „ „ August 11 for Devonport.
„ PEGU 5800 „ „ „ 18 for Dover.

Due in LONDON or LIVERPOOL 12 days thereafter.—*Apply* WORMS & Co., Port Said and Suez. THOS. COOK & SON, (EGYPT) LD., CAIRO; G. J. GRACE & CO., ALEXANDRIA. 31-12-905

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

CAIRO-KHARTOUM MAIL SERVICE.—SUMMER TIME-TABLE 1906.

Commencing from 1st of April, 1906, until further notice.

Sundays and Wednesdays	6 p.m. depart Cairo	arrive Mondays and Thursdays 7.35 a.m.
Mondays and Thursdays	10.40 a.m. depart Luxor	depart Sundays and Wednesdays 4.30 p.m.
Mondays and Thursdays	7 p.m. depart Shellal	depart Sundays and Wednesdays 9.30 a.m.
Wednesdays and Saturdays	6.30 a.m. depart Halfa	depart Fridays and Mondays 8 p.m.
Thursdays and Sundays	4.30 a.m. depart Abu Hamed	depart Fridays and Mondays 1.30 a.m.
Thursdays and Sundays	11.45 a.m. depart Atbara Jcn.	depart Thursdays and Sundays 6.10 p.m.
	9.30 p.m. arrive Khartoum N.	depart Thursdays and Sundays 8 a.m.

Sleeping and Dining Cars.—During the month of April Sleeping and Dining Cars trains leave Cairo for Luxor on Wednesdays, Mondays and Saturdays at 6.30 p.m. and Luxor for Cairo on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4.30 p.m. From 1st of May 1906, these trains will be suppressed, but Dining and Sleeping Cars will be attached to the ordinary night Trains from Cairo and Luxor three times a week, on the same above mentioned days.

ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LTD

(SOCIÉTÉ DES ENTREPÔTS D'ALEXANDRIE)

Bonded Warehouses

IN ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, PORT SAID, AND SUEZ.

Special Departments for clearing and forwarding and for a baggage and parcel Express Service.

Goods in bond without loss due to outbreak of plague. L.S.—906

THOS. COOK & Son, (EGYPT) LTD

Head Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

CHIEF EGYPTIAN OFFICE:—CAIRO, NEAR SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL

Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Luxor, Assouan, and Haifa.

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS, BANKERS.

BAGGAGE AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Officially appointed & Sole Agents in Cairo to the P. & O. S. N. Co.

RESIDENTS IN EGYPT proceeding to Europe for the summer are requested to apply to our offices for information respecting their passage, where steamer plans may be consulted, and Berths secured by all Lines of Steamers to all parts of the Globe; arrangements can also be made for the collection and forwarding of their baggage and clearance at port of arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable at the current rate of exchange in all the principal cities of Europe.

Cook's Interpreters in uniform are present at principal Railway Stations and Landing-places in Europe to assist passengers holding their tickets.

Large and splendidly appointed steamers belonging to the Company leave Cairo thrice weekly, between November and March, for Luxor, Assouan, and Wady-Halfa in connection with trains de luxe to Khartoum. Moderate fares.

FREIGHT SERVICE. Steamers leave Cairo every Saturday for Assouan and Halfa.

Special Steamers and Dahabeahs for Private Parties.

Special arrangements for tour in Palestine, Syria, and the Desert; Lowest rates.

BEST CAMP EQUIPMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

British India S. N. Company, Limited,

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAM SHIPS.

RAILWAYS FIRST SUEZ, LONDON and CALCUTTA LINE.

Sailing at Aden, Omaxore and Mormon Quarter, and Karachi, Steamers and Passengers optional Homeward. Fortnightly Service in connection with the City Indian Mail Lines and monthly with the Best Italian Mail Lines between Calcutta and London.

OUTWARD.—S.S. *Matiana* July 21 | HOMEWARD.—S.S. *Golconda* July 20

Queensland Line of Steamers between London and Brisbane.

Sailing at Colombo, Batavia, Cooktown, Townsville, and Rockhampton.

The S.S. ..... will sail from Suez on about .....

First Class Fares from Suez to | Aden ... £21. 5 | Colombo ... — £65. 0 | Marseilles £18.12 | Sunday ... £21. 5 | Brisbane ... £65.15 | Genoa ... — £18.15 | London ... £19. 0

From Port-Said £1 less Homeward, and £2 more Outward, second Class, two tickets of 1st Class Fares.

Agents at PORT SAID, for the London, Calcutta and Peninsular Gulf Lines, Messrs. Warren & Co.

Agents at PORT SAID, for the London and Queensland Line, Messrs. Willis & Co., Limited.

Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son and the Anglo-American Nile & Railway Company, CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

For further particulars, Freights and Passage apply to G. BEYTS & Co. Alexdria, Gen. 30-6-906

ANCHOR LINE, LIMITED

(HENDERSON BROTHERS,) LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

Booking Passengers and Cargo through to Ports in India, Europe & America

First class passengers steamers. Sailing fortnightly from Suez.

For MARSEILLES LIVERPOOL	S.S. "Olympia"	July 27	For CALCUTTA	S.S. "Bavaria"	July 21
For LONDON	S.S. "Persia"	July 28	For BOMBAY	S.S. "Circassia"	July 30

Saloon, Fares: from Port Said to Gibraltar £9, Marseilles £9, London and Liverpool £14; and £1 to above fares for passengers from Cairo, Ismailia, or Suez, 5 o/o reduction to families of three or more adults. 10 o/o reduction on return tickets within 6 months. Reduced rates on steamers not carrying surgeon and stewards.

Agents in Cairo, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Port-Said, Messrs. Cerf Brothers & Co., Ltd.

For further particulars of Freight or Passage apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Suez. 30-6-906

Deutsche Levante-Linie

Mail and Passenger Steamships. Regular three-weekly Service from HAMBURG via ANTWERP & MALTA, to ALEXANDRIA and vice-versa, admitting goods from all chief German Railway Stations on direct Bill of Landing to ALEXANDRIA and all chief ports of Egypt, Syria, etc., at favourable rates of DEUTSCHE VEREEIN (traffic).

EXPECTED AT ALEXANDRIA.

July 20 S.S. ATHOS from Hamburg
„ 26 „ GIBRALTAR „ Hamburg
Aug. 13 „ WOGLINDE „ Hamburg
S.S. CYPRUS now in port discharging will sail for Rotterdam-Hamburg on the 24th inst.
„ SERIFOS now in port discharging.

For tariff and particulars apply to ADOLPHE STROSS, *Alexandria Agent.*

DEUTSCHE BANK,

BERLIN, W.

CAPITAL ..... M200,000,000 — RESERVE M97,000,000

Dividends paid during last 10 years, (1896-1905,) 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12 per cent.

BRANCHES—Bremen, Dresden, Frankfort-on-M., Hamburg, Leipzig, Munich, Nuremberg, Wiesbaden.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN) LONDON AGENCY:
4 George Yard, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

Established 1863.

CONSTANTINOPLE LONDON, PARIS, ALEXANDRIA CAIRO, PORT SAID CYPRUS and in all the principal towns in TURKEY.

ALEXANDRIA, 2 Mohamed Aly Square — CAIRO, 19, Sharia el Manakh.

CAPITAL ..... £10,000,000 Sterling.

THE BANK undertakes every description of Banking business on favourable terms.

BANK OF ATHENS, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ATHENS — CAP.TAL 20,000,000 (FULLY PAID UP). — RESERVE 1,000,000.

Branches: London 55-59 Bishopsgate-street Within, Alexandria, Cairo, Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Canea, Piræus Patras, Volo, Syra, Calamata. The Bank undertakes all banking business in Egypt, Greece, etc. Interests on cash deposits. Bank Branch receives deposits at 3,1/2 o/o per ann., from P.T. 20 to P.T. 20,000.

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

CAPITAL: £3,000,000. RESERVE (ENTIRE): £1,340,000. MR. F. T. ROWLATT, GOVERNOR

Siège Social au Caire, Succursale à Alexandrie, Agences à Assiout, Assouan, Benha, Beni-Souef, Chibin el Kom, Damanhour, Fayoum, Kharoum, Kipkah, Manoura, Minieh, Port-Said, Samalut, Sohag, Tanta, Zagazig, Mouski (Caire)

Le National Bank of Egypt reçoit des dépôts à termes fixes, fait des avances et ouvre des comptes courants sur titres, valeurs et marchandises. Elle s'occupe de l'achat et de la vente d'effets sur Etranger, de l'escompte, ainsi que de tous les opérations de Banque. 31-12-906

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

OF LONDON. Established 1821.

CAPITAL PAID UP AND INVESTED ONE MILLION STERLING.

Annual Income ..... £895,000.
Total Funds ..... £5,200,000.

Agents for Egypt and the Sudan - HEWAT & Co., Alexandria.

Sun Insurance Office,

LONDON.—Founded 1710.—Total sum insured in 1902 £487,600,000

General Agents: BEHREND & Co., Alexandria, *Cairo Agents:* L. HELLER. 16-1-90

London Assurance Corporation.

Established 1720. — Agents: BANK OF EGYPT, Limited.

Northern Fire and Life Assurance Coy.

The undersigned agents are authorized to issue policies on behalf of the above Company at moderate rates: IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK, Alexandria. OTTO STERZING, Cairo. GEORGE MEINECKE, Suez.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Established 1836 - Capital £1,000,000 - Reserve Fund £675,000

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE united with ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., LTD. - EST. 1824.
1, Old Broad Street, LONDON. — Policies issued at SUEZ by G. BEYTS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1720.

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED ... £4,800,000 CLAIMS PAID ... £40,000,000

FIRE — MARINE

ALEXANDRIA ... ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK. ALEXANDRIA ... Mr. J. E. CAFFARI.
CAIRO ... Mr. J. E. CAFFARI. SUEZ ... Mr. GEO. MEINECKE
31921-31-0906

NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD. EST. 1869.

Nearest age 30. Sum Assured £1000 Payable with bonuses at 50 or prior death.

Annual Premium £47 : 13 : 4.

Minimum return over cost exclusive of Bonuses £41 : 13 : 4.

HEAD OFFICE: CAIRO, KHEDIVIAL EXCHANGE COURT. 37904-2-3-907

INSURANCE.

LIFE The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.
MARINE Union Insurance Society of anton (Limited).
FIDELITY National Guarantee & Surcityship Association (Limited).

RISKS ACCEPTED AT TARIFF RATES — CLAIMS LIBERALLY AND PROMPTLY SETTLED.

Agents for Egypt: HEWAT & Co., Alexandria.

HAMBURG & ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE Co.

Weekly departure during Winter Season by the

Luxurious First Class Tourist Steamers VICTORIA, PURITAN & MAYFLOWER;

Regular weekly Departures to the SECOND CATARACT by the S.S. INDIANA.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO KHARTOUM, GONDOKORO AND THE WHITE NILE.

Steamers and Dahabeahs for private charter. Steam Tugs and Steam Launches for hire.

FREIGHT SERVICE BY STEAM BARGES BETWEEN CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA.

Working in conjunction and under special arrangement with the

"Upper Egypt Estate Company."

For details and illustrated prospectuses apply to "THE HAMBURG and ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE COMPANY."

OFFICES IN CAIRO: Sharia Boulos, "Grand Continental Hotel Buildings." 31-1-906

Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

RETURN TO EGYPT

by the new S.S. Oceana of 9000 Tons, 350 berths including 90 single cabins, greatest comfort, best cuisine.

FARES: Genoa to Alexandria from £14. Naples to Alexandria from £10.

Leave Genoa	October	22nd p.m.	arr.	Alexandria	October	27	a.m.
" "	November	5th		"	November	10	"
" "	"	19th		"	"	24	"
" "	December	3rd		"	December	8	"
" "	"	17th		"	"	22	"

From January 2 Weekly service from Naples to Alexandria EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Apply to the Co.'s Booking Offices: PARIS, rue Scribe. LONDON, Cockspur Street. BERLIN, Unter den Linden. CAIRO, Continental Hotel. ALEXANDRIA, G. J. Grace & Co. Chief Office: HAMBURG (Alsterdamm).

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Weekly Service from ALEXANDRIA (Passenger and Freight) to NAPLES-MARSEILLES.

Schleswig } leaves Alexandria 3 p.m. July 4 & 18.
Mecklenburg } " " July 25, Sept. 5 & 26; October 10 & 24.

The following steamers are intended to leave PORT-SAID:

HOMEWARD: for Bremen or Hamburg via Naples, Genoa, (Gibraltar), Southampton, Antwerp.

Glamburg	5000 Tons	about 30 July	Seydlitz	7342 Tons	about 13 August
Zieten	6025 "	" 30 July	Stuttgart	6040 "	" 27 August

OUTWARD: for CHINA and JAPAN via SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE.

Bachsen	5921 Tons	about 25 July	Scharnhorst	6131 Tons	about 30 July
Fr. Heinrich	6383 "	" 8 Aug.	Gneisenau	6000 "	" 20 Aug.

for AUSTRALIA via SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AGENTS OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD at Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said and Suez.
OTTO STERZING, Agent in Cairo, Opera Square.
G. E. SCHOLLER, Agent in Alexandria, Cleopatra Lane.
30-5-906 Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd., are authorized to all tickets to CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA.

Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation

Alexandria-Brindisi-Venice-Trieste.

Weekly Express all Service. Steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday 4 p.m. arrive Brindisi, Tuesday a.m. in time for Express to Milan, Lucerne, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and London, leaving Brindisi at 7 a.m. Arrival Venice every Wednesday about 8.30 a.m. in time for Express to Switzerland, Paris and London leaving Venice 2 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. Arrival Trieste every Wednesday about 3 p.m. in connection with Train de Luxe Trieste-Vienna-Ostende. Passengers reach London every Friday 4.30 p.m. Passengers from Cairo will find special through carriages and luggage-van attached every Saturday to Express leaving Cairo 9.30 a.m. and are conveyed directly to Quay alongside steamer.

June 23 4 p.m.	S.S. Sambrania	Capt. Martinelich	July 14 4 p.m.	S.S. Sambrania	Capt. Martinelich
„ 30 „	Cleopatra	Twillich	„ 21 „	Cleopatra	Twillich
July 7 „	Habsburg	Klausberger	„ 28 „	Habsburg	Klausberger

Fortnightly Service: Alexandria-Brindisi & Trieste Line.

Steamer leaves Alexandria on or about 20 June, 4 and 18 July, 1 and 15 August.

Syria-Cyprus-Caramanian Line.

Steamer leaves Alexandria on or about 18 June, 2, 16 and 30 July, 13 August.

Far East Lines.

Departures from Port Said: To Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobé, about 5 March, 2 April, 4 May, 3 June, 4 July, 3 August. To Suez, Aden and Bombay accelerated service about 17 August, 8 September, 8 October, 3 November, 3 Dec. To Suez, Aden, Karachi, Colombo, Madras Rangoon and Calcutta about 19 July, 17 Aug., 19 Sept., 19 Oct., 19 Nov. 19 Dec. 4 p.m. To Suez, Aden, Karachi and Bombay about 13 March, 13 April, 13 November, 13 December (Winter Line).

East African Line.

Departures from Port Said: To Suez, Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa-Bay and Durban about 9 March, 2 April, 3 May, 2 June, 3 July, 2 Aug., 2 Sept., 3 Oct., 2 Nov., 3 Dec. For information apply to the Agents, Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, THOS. COOK & SON, LD., LEON HELLER, Cairo Agent, 24, Sharia Maghraby, (Telephone 192), Cairo; F. TRENCHI, Heliouan.

Special rates for Egyptian officials, members of Army of Occupation and their families. 31-12-906

International Sleeping and Restaurant Cars Company.

2 Restaurant Cars run every day between Cairo and Alexandria and vice-versa.

Depart.—Cairo	midday	Arrival—Alexandria	3.5 p.m.		
„ Alexandria	midday	„ Cairo	3.5 p.m.		
„ Cairo	10.10 a.m.	„ Alexandria	10.50 p.m.		
„ Alexandria	6.00 p.m.	„ Cairo	6.50 p.m.		

A Sleeping Car is attached to the 11.30 p.m. train between Cairo and Alexandria and vice-versa every night, Supplement 30 P.T.

Daily Restaurant Car Service between Cairo, Port Said & vice-versa.

Depart.—Cairo	11.00 a.m.	Arrival—Port Said	4.40 p.m.
„ Port Said	11.55 a.m.	„ Cairo	5.00 p.m.
„ Cairo	8.15 p.m.	„ Port Said	11.10 p.m.
„ Port Said	8.45 p.m.	„ Cairo	11.35 p.m.

Dining and Sleeping Cars are attached to the 8 p.m. train from Cairo every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday and to the 8.30 p.m. train from Luxor every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

Railway and Sleeping Car tickets can be obtained any number of days ahead at the office of the Company in Cairo station. 1st class ticket Cairo-Luxor P.T. 308, Sleeping P.T. 75.

SUDAN DEVELOPMENT & EXPLORATION CO., LTD.

KHARTOUM: Cairo Office, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil.

TRANSPORT DEPT. Six days White Nile Tourist Trip dep. Khartoum Tuesdays Steamer plans may be seen and passage booked at all Cairo Tourist Agents.—SPECIAL STEAMERS for private charter. TRIPS ARRANGED & transport of goods to all places on White-Blue Niles within navigation limits.

ENGINEERING DEPT. Shipyard for construction of sternwheel steamers, barges, steam, motor launches, etc. Contractors for all classes of machinery, buildings, irrigation pumps, etc.

Sole Agents for Dodbridge Oil Engines; from 1 to 35 B.H.P., as supplied to Sudan Government Seamless Steel Boat Co., Ltd., etc., etc. 31-10-906

Egyptian State Railways.

THROUGH PASSENGER SERVICES. (Daily).—JUNE TIME-TABLE.

Cairo	DEP.	7.30	9.30	12.00	12.15	4.0	6.35	11.30					
Tantah	ARR.	8.51	10.53	1.20	2.30	5.28	8.1	2.4					
Alexandria	ARR.	10.55	12.55	3.5	5.10	7.35	10.0	6.0					
Alexandria	DEP.	7.0	9.0	12.00	—	3.40	6.0	11.30					
Tantah	ARR.	8.54	10.53	1.40	—	5.40	7.51	2.18					
Cairo	ARR.	10.20	12.10	3.5	—	7.10	9.20	6.0					
Cairo	DEP.	7.0	11.0	6.15	Port Said	DEP.	8.10	11.55	6.45				
Port Said	ARR.	12.10	4.0	11.10	Cairo	ARR.	1.30	5.0	11.25				
Cairo	DEP.	11.0	6.15	For Suez change at Ismailia	Suez (Rue Colmar)	DEP.	8.0	6.3	Port Tewfik change at Ismailia				
Suez (Rue Colmar)	ARR.	4.39	11.31		Cairo	ARR.	1.30	11.25					
Cairo	DEP.	8.5	11.30	2.40	5.25	Zagazig	DEP.	6.10	8.35	11.35	4.38		
Zagazig	ARR.	10.3	1.39	4.45	7.27	Cairo	ARR.	8.30	10.35	1.45	8.25		
Cairo	DEP.	7.30	9.30	12.0	4.0	6.55	Mansourah	DEP.	6.10	7.0	10.15	3 & 5	
Mansourah (Tin Tantah)	ARR.	10.43	12.55	3.25	7.39	9.35	Cairo (Tin Tantah)	ARR.	10.20	12.20	3.5	7.10	9.20

Dining Car. § Sleeping Car. ‡First and Second Class only.

37455 J. E. P. E. JOHNSTONE, (General) Manager.

GELLATLY, HANKEY & CO.

SHIPOWNERS, OF LONDON.

BRANCHES AT PORT SUDAN, SUAKIN & JEDDAH

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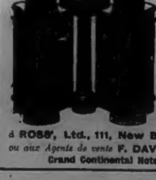

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA

Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.

Direction of wind ...		N.W.
Force of Anemometer ...		35
State of Sea ...		Slight
Barometer corrected ...		758
Evaporation ...		3.3
State of Clouds ...		1,4 clouded
During 24 hours ending 8 a.m.	Max. Temp. in the shade ...	30
	Min. do. do. ...	23.3
	Humidity of the air ...	80
	Rise of the sun ...	47
	Moon rises 4.54 a.m.	
	" sets 6.57 p.m.	

REMARKS.

Yesterday was very sultry. The night was windy and the humidity has increased. The morning opens with a moderate N.W. breeze and a falling barometer. More wind is expected during the day.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Im hiesigen Handelsregister ist die offene Handelsgesellschaft PEYER FRÈRES & SEEGER mit dem Sitze in Alexandrien und Zweigniederlassung in Kairo eingetragen worden. Persönlich haftende Gesellschafter sind die Kaufleute Alfred PEYER, wohnhaft in Alexandrien, Gottfried Peyer, wohnhaft in Kairo und Hugo SEEGER, wohnhaft in Alexandrien. Zur Vertretung der Gesellschaft sind sämmtliche Gesellschafter unbeschränkt ermächtigt. Die Gesellschaft hat am 16. Juni 1906 begonnen.

Alexandrien, den 20. Juli 1906.

28263-I *Der Kaiserliche Konsul,*
Gez: WUNDERLICH.

The Egyptian Gazette

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SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1906.

THE TABAH BLUE BOOK.

For Anglo Egyptians by far the most interesting sections of the Blue Book dealing with the Turco Egyptian frontier dispute are Lord Cromer's Note, dated May 21, on the attitude of the Moslem population of Egypt towards Great Britain in connection with the Frontier Question, and the remarkable letter, apparently written by a Turkish 'alim, enclosed therewith. The admirable translation of this document, which, we imagine, is the work of Mr. H. Boyle, adds a literary charm to an extraordinarily interesting expression of Pan-Islamic sentiment, and we commend this document to all who are under the impression that religious motives have no part in the unrest that has been remarked in Egypt during the last few months.

The Notes forwarded to Sir Edward Grey both by Sir Nicholas O'Conor and by Lord Cromer are of great importance. H. B. M. Ambassador at Constantinople, in his Note of May 3, states that the Sultan, early in March, had evinced a remarkable suspicion of British designs on Akaba, which, from its proximity to the Holy Places of Islam, is of great political and strategical importance. Lord Cromer explains that this suspicion on the part of His Imperial Majesty had its origin in the fictions industriously spread by the Pan-Islamic Press of Cairo.

The attitude of the Turkish Commander and of the Turkish Government was equally menacing. The Grand Vizier, telegraphing towards the end of January to the Khedive, had remarked—*inter alia*—"that if Egypt persisted in landing men and in constructing posts [This despatch was sent shortly after the arrival of the Nour el Bahr at Tabah] such an act of disobedience would necessitate the employment of strong measures of expulsion." The story of the Diana's arrival off Akaba, the determined attitude of that fine type of Turkish soldier, Rushdi Pasha, the extraordinary behaviour of the Turkish commissioners, and the defection of two Bedouin shaikhs, are all given, and we note with some amusement that the date palms at Tabah which were said to belong to inhabitants of Akaba were only six or seven in number and were "all dead."

The claims advanced by the Porte in April through the intermediary of Mukhtar Pasha converted the question from a purely local dispute to a deliberate attempt to carry the Turkish borders to the Suez Canal. The unbending attitude of the Ghazi and the Turkish occupation of Rafah brought matters to a head, and the British Ultimatum of May 3 left to the Porte the decision between peace and war. It is worth noting that while throughout the dispute the attitude of the Porte had been the reverse of conciliatory the political development of the attack on Egypt had completely outrun the Turkish military preparations. A raid was possible in the early days of May but its execution would have been attended with grave difficulties and its failure would probably have involved the utter destruction of the raiders. Mukhtar Pasha's the Corps d'Armée were in no position to undertake an immediate campaign against Egypt.

The attitude of the Great Powers during the course of the dispute was eminently satisfactory. Sir N. O'Conor particularly mentions the support rendered by the French, Russian, Italian and American Ambassadors, while, whatever may be said of certain irresponsible German editors and "agents," the fact that the German Ambassador warmly and publicly congratulated Sir N. O'Conor on the success of the negotiations in the presence of the other representatives of the Powers, should dispel the belief that, on this occasion, the policy of the German Empire was directed against Great Britain.

We propose on another occasion to reproduce in full Lord Cromer's remarks concerning the Pan-Islamic Press. Meanwhile we commend the following epigram to the notice of Mustapha Pasha Kamel and the editor of the most sensational journal "Al Omma":—"The Pan-Islamic Press is not the mouthpiece of opinions that exist. It creates, by every process of misrepresentation, opinions which would otherwise be non-existent."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Plague.

To-day's plague bulletin records a fatal case at Alexandria and an admission to hospital at Suez

St. Andrew's Church, Alexandria.

The service to-morrow morning at 10.30 will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Giffen, of the American Mission, Cairo.

Prize Distribution.

The annual exhibition and distribution of prizes in St. Andrew's upper girls' school will take place on Monday next at 4 p.m.

Coal Imports.

The imports of coal from January 1 to July 19 amounted to 644,053 tons, as against 492,929 tons during the same period last year.

A Fatal Draught.

Three days ago, a young native woman of the Sayeda Naffeesa quarter, Cairo, took a draught of potassium, which she mistook for some medicine, and succumbed in a few hours.

Solar Eclipse.

A partial eclipse of the sun will take place to-day. It will be invisible in Egypt but visible in the northern part of South America and Greenland, as well as in the northern part of Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

Cairo Governorat.

The Ministry of the Interior intends to add to the district of El Marg and Zeitoun, hitherto administered by Kalioubiah Moudirieh, and the western part of Ghizeh, to the thirteen kisms under the administration of the Cairo Governorat.

Alhambra Theatre.

The stay of the Italian opera company at the Alhambra is drawing to a close. This evening, *Aida* will be given. To-morrow, *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* will be given in the afternoon and *Gioconda* in the evening. The company will give their last performance on Monday, when *La Bohème* will be staged.

Cairo Museum.

By the courtesy of the Egyptian Museum authorities, military people entering the Museum with the Rev. E. J. Hardy, C. F., at 9.30 a.m. on Wednesdays, are admitted free. Next Wednesday, Lieut.-Col. Atkinson will point out the mummies of the Pharaohs mentioned in the Bible, and give a short account of their life and times, etc.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

A Japanese sailor was attacked yesterday evening near the Marina by two natives, who attempted to rob him. During the struggle a British soldier appeared and the allies took the two thieves prisoners to the Marina Consignard station. The prisoners were forwarded to the Minet-el-Bassal caracol, where an enquiry is now being held.

San Stefano Casino.

As already announced, the inauguration of the new theatre will take place this evening. To-morrow morning at 10.30 the Bracale orchestra will give a concert. Signi. Lucchini and Cairo and Signa. Alessi will take part in the programme and will give for the first time the "Trio del Lombardi," preceded by a violin solo. The programme will end up with the overture from "Tannhauser."

Grand Continental Hotel.

A great attraction to Cairo residents was the military concert on the terrace of the Grand Continental Hotel on Wednesday evening. A large crowd of people came to spend the evening in the open air, the restaurant was quite full, and a large number of dinners were served on well-decorated tables. The management has arranged another military concert for Wednesday next, from 8 to 11 p.m.

Opening of the Jardin Francais.

In the present dearth of places of amusement in Alexandria the opening of the "French Garden" to the public as a café-chantant, and promenade should be welcomed by all who are desirous of spending a pleasant hour or two in the cool of the evening. The garden has been prettily decorated with garlands, flags, and hundreds of electric lamps, and no pains have been spared to make the place comfortable and a popular resort. The performance is of a varied nature and includes some excellent "turns," among which may be mentioned Les Frères Bonnes, who executed some marvellous acrobatic feats of strength, La belle Clemence, and Mandroux, who gave a really first-class gymnastic display. The four Salvanos are youngsters who are more than at home on cycles and who well merited the hearty applause accorded. The Moustiers gave quite a novel performance, introducing dogs dressed as elephants. These are wonderfully well trained, and their various tricks were much appreciated. The Takitos' droll rendering of their songs created considerable amusement. Other good items were contributed by Miss Ella, on the slack wire, Evariste an excellent xylophone player, the Sisters Glucksteen, singers and dancers, and Miles Corragioli and Meline de Gay, vocalists. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Berio Santini, was well up to their work, and the absence of any objectionable waits between the turns added to the success of the entertainment, which was altogether a most enjoyable one. We can safely predict a prosperous season for the troupe.

New Employment Registry.

The British Chamber of Commerce gives notice that it has commenced an employment register, which may be consulted by members requiring clerical or other assistance. Applications will be received, free of charge, from clerks and others wishing to obtain posts in Egypt. Address, Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, Alexandria. [Advt.]

MOSLEM & CHRISTIAN.

EGYPTIANS AND TURKISH RULE

EXTRACTS FROM TABAH BLUE BOOK.

THE UNSIGNED LETTER.

One of the most interesting passages in the "Correspondence respecting the Turco-Egyptian Frontier in the Sinai Peninsula" is a letter addressed by Lord Cromer to Sir Edward Grey in May last giving his opinion as to the state of feeling existent in Egypt during the Turco-Egyptian crisis. It is as follows :—

CAIRO, May 21, 1906.

SIR,—On occasions when, as in the present instance of the Akaba frontier question, a state of some tension exists between the Ottoman Government and the European Powers, I never fail to receive a large number of letters bearing on the subject, and written both by Egyptians and by Christians residing in Egypt. These communications, which are sometimes signed, but more frequently anonymous, usually contain little more than prayers from Christians to be protected against Moslem violence, or menaces of a more or less fierce nature from Moslems as to the consequences which will ensue from the continuance of a policy hostile to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

These letters, from whichever side they emanate, are seldom deserving of much consideration. They are generally inspired either by unreasonable fear or by excited fanaticism. Some days ago, however, I received an unsigned letter which, both on account of the nature of its contents and the style of its composition, appears to me to call for some degree of attention. I have the honour to inclose a translation herewith.

From the language of this document, and the signs of historical and literary education which are found in it, I should judge it to be written by a member of the Ulema class, not improbably of Turkish extraction.

You will observe that the writer, in very vigorous language, defines the position of the Egyptian people under the influence of two conflicting sentiments—namely, on the one hand, gratitude for material benefits conferred by Christian reformers, and, on the other hand, that unquestioning devotion which every true Moslem is taught, both by tradition and education, that it is his duty and his privilege to render to the Khalif.

It will be seen that, in the opinion of the writer, there is no doubt as to which of these sentiments carries, at least in a time of stress, the greater weight with the Moslem population. Expression is given, in brief but cordial terms, to the feeling of gratitude which the Egyptians might be expected to entertain for acknowledged benefits received; no attempt is made to deny or to depreciate the value of what Egypt has gained from British advice and assistance; on the contrary, it is implied that, so long as nothing occurs to rouse Islamic feeling from its normally quiescent state, the Egyptians are prepared to receive with some degree of thankfulness, or at least passively, the advantages which accrue to them from British and Christian administration.

When, on the other hand, it is publicly thought and said that active differences exist between the Christian Power and the representative head of the Moslem faith, the former must not for a moment be deluded by the hope that the Moslem will betray his faith from motives of material gain. The views set forth in this letter are, I believe, those which predominate in the minds of a considerable number of Egyptian Moslems.

The frame of mind here indicated constitutes, I venture to think, an important factor in the Egyptian situation. From an historical point of view, those unacquainted with the Oriental character might very probably find it a matter for surprise that the Turkish name, or the prospect of reverting in any degree to a Turkish régime should inspire in Egypt any sentiment but that of fear. From the conquest of that country by the Sultan Selim I. up to the time of Mehemet Ali Pasha, Turkish rule in Egypt was characterised by oppressive cruelty, and by a complete disregard for the interests of the people themselves. The country was relentlessly plundered to fill the Treasury at Constantinople, and to enrich the Valis and subordinate Ottoman officials who were named and removed in rapid succession by the Sublime Porte. There seems to be little in this state of things which the Egyptian can remember with pleasure, or which he would desire to see restored.

Moreover, the condition of the surrounding Provinces of Syria and Arabia should suffice to prove to him that the methods of Government formerly employed in his own country still remain in force elsewhere, and that no change for the better has taken place in the system pursued by a majority of the Turkish ruling class.

It must, however, be remembered that nearly a century has elapsed since the time when Egypt was ruled directly from Constantinople. None now living can speak from personal experience of the system of government which prevailed during that period; but few can remember to have heard an account of that system from their fathers; whilst none who are less than from 80 to 40 years old can speak from personal experience of the abuses which occurred prior to the inauguration of the reforms and r taken on the accession of the Khedive Tewfik. A generation is now growing up which has been born under happier auspices and in the enjoyment of a more enlightened administration. The young men of this generation, who will soon constitute the leading class in the country, are very prone to regard these traditions as pure inventions, or, at least, as malicious exaggerations, spread abroad from interested motives. Under these circumstances, Turkish rule appears to them in a very false light. Closing their eyes to numerous object lessons around them, they look only to the fact that they are themselves a Moslem people, placed to some extent under Christian guidance which they would gladly see exchanged for the rule of their co-religionists, under the direct control of the Head of their Faith. I do not, of course, wish to be understood as implying that all, or even a majority of the Egyptians of the young or older generations are inspired by this sentiment. But a strong leaven of it undoubtedly exists, and when skilfully and eloquently put forward it can hardly fail to spread among the mass of the people, whose sympathies are always keenly alive to appeals directed from this quarter.

I need hardly point out the disastrous results which would inevitably ensue should these dreams ever be in any degree realized, or the bitter awakening which would await those who had indulged in them. A return to Turkish authority in this country in an active form could only mean ruin and suffering to the great mass of the Egyptian people. History repeats itself, and those Egyptians who have studied the pages of the eloquent historian El Jabarti may remember the enthusiasm with which the population welcomed the army of the Grand Vizier Youssef Pasha when it entered Cairo on the departure of the French, and how soon that enthusiasm was sobered under the oppression and excesses of which they became the object. At the present day, should such an untoward event take place, its effects would be cruelly felt at once by every class, from the Khedive himself down to the humblest cultivator. That Turkish soldiers and Turkish officials possess many fine and admirable qualities is not disputed by any who know them well, but it cannot be said that the power of administering a subject province with justice and enlightenment is one of those qualities. It may safely be asserted that in a short while nothing would remain of the present structure which has been so laboriously raised. The wealth of the country would be drained off by every form of extortionate taxation to replenish the exhausted coffers of the Imperial Treasury, justice would become a thing of the past, and the mass of the population would long to bard experience that, instead of being, as at present, the object of the keenest interest and solicitude to those in authority over them, they were regarded merely as a subject race whose duty and privilege it was to toil for the benefit of their masters. Even the upper classes, who might, perhaps, expect to profit by the change in virtue of their influence and position, would, I cannot doubt, share to a great extent the same fate. There is little sympathy between the Ottoman Turk and the Turco-Egyptian Pasha, still less between the Turk and the rich fellah. Notable. However well the Egyptian aristocracy might be treated in the first stage of the new order of things I am confident that in no long time they would find that they had exchanged the position of free citizens under a well-ordered government for that of subjects—in the fullest extent of the term—dependent on the pleasure of a practically irresponsible autocracy.

Nevertheless, in spite of these considerations, which are too generally overlooked or little understood, the names of the Khalif and his Imperial capital still possess the power to awaken enthusiasm in the minds of many Egyptian Moslems. In so far as this sentiment is founded upon pure devotion to religious faith and loyalty to the Head of that Faith, it cannot but excite some sympathy and respect. Such is without doubt the frame of mind of the writer of the inclosed letter. But as regards those would-be leaders of Egyptian thought who, without conviction and for their own purposes, endeavour under the guise of religious zeal to inspire the ignorant population with a craving for Turkish rule, it is difficult to speak too severely of their conduct.

It may confidently be said that there are many aspirations which may more worthily and advantageously occupy the attention of the Egyptians, and towards the reasonable attainment of which they may rely on the sympathy and co-operation of their European advisers. But it must be fully recognized that none of these aspirations could for a moment survive the accentuation of Turkish domination in the country. At the present time much is being said and written amongst the educated classes, as to the development of self-governing institutions. I have frequently alluded to the subject in my annual Reports. Here I need only say that, in process of time and with increasing enlightenment, it may perhaps be found possible to take some steps in this direction. But for the attainment of this end it is European assistance and guidance, not Turkish rule, which are required. The first result of any tightening of the Sultan's hold over Egypt would undoubtedly be the marked limitation and diminution of the authority of the Khedive. The semi-independent position of the Khedives of Egypt has never been viewed with friendly eyes at Constantinople, and any opportunity of restricting and curtailing this independence would be gladly welcomed by the Suzerain Power. Under the conditions on which the Khedivate is now established, any attempt of this nature could, of course, be easily frustrated. But I should be happy to think that the Egyptians generally understood—as I am convinced that many of them do understand—that the only means by which they can hope to attain and to preserve that degree of administrative autonomy to which they now aspire, is by utilising to the fullest extent the advantages which are now placed within their reach, and discouraging any insidious attempts to draw closer the bond which connects Egypt with the remainder of the Ottoman Empire. To this end all who dwell on Egyptian soil should, and I trust will, work together in a community of interest; the Egyptian, both Moslem and Christian, and the European, who, whilst benefiting himself by the development of the country, has done, and is doing, so much to improve its resources and the material condition of its inhabitants. The real utility to Egypt of this latter category was, as is well known, for many years partly paralyzed by the existence of feelings of mutual jealousy and mistrust, but these feelings seem happily to be now on the wane, a better understanding has been established, and I trust that a time may come when the Christian and Moslem residents in Egypt, the subjects of the Sultan and those of the Powers of Europe, will be cordially united in working for the common cause—the moral and material prosperity of Egypt and its inhabitants. But, I venture to repeat, the attainment of this object is not possible so long as a willing ear is lent to those who endeavour to instil into the minds of their countrymen a futile longing for the re-establishment of a past system, which could only result in disappointment, and even disaster, to all those who came under its influence.

I have, &c,
(Signed) CROMER.

THE MOSLEM'S WARNING.

The following is the text of the unsigned letter referred to above :—

In the name of God, &c.

To Lord Cromer, His Britannic Majesty's Agent, the Reformer of Egypt.

(Translation.)

It is well known to you that the telegrams and newspapers appear each day, bringing nearer to us, as it seems, the likelihood of grave differences between England and the Empire on matters relating to our land of Egypt. But as the hopes of men for things desired are often disappointed, so also—for God is merciful to his creatures—lo their fears of evil come to nought. We pray the Almighty that it may be so now. I who write these lines in the name of "All the People of Egypt," am not a statesman or a man of great name; my person and my dwelling are alike unknown to you, but I feel constrained, insamuch as I am many foolish acts committed, and hear many foolish words spoken, to stand on my feet and say the truth, as I think God has put it into my heart.

It is often said by fools, or by those who think thereby to make favour with the great, "The curse of God upon the Christian"; "May hell consume the unbeliever, his household and his possessions." These are unbecoming words, for curses pollute the lips of the curser, and the camel lies in wait for the driver who smites him unjustly. At the head of this letter I call you by the name of "The Reformer of Egypt," and by this name you are known between the seas and the deserts; also many, but not all, of the English who serve you have followed in your footsteps as wise children carry on the traditions of their father. He must be blind who sees not what the English have wrought in Egypt: the gates of justice stand open to the poor; the streams flow through the land are not stopped at the order of the strong; the poor man is lifted up and the rich man pulled down; the hand of the oppressor and the briber is struck when outstretched to do evil. Our eyes see these things, and we know from whom they come. You will say: "Be thankful, Oh, men of Egypt! and bless those who benefit you"; and very many of us—those who preserve a free mind and are not ruled by flattery and guile—are thankful. But thanks lie on the surface of the heart, and beneath is a deep well. While peace is in the land the spirit of Islam sleeps. We hear the Imam cry out in the mosque against the unbelievers, but his words pass by like wind and are lost. Children hear them for the first time and do not understand them; old men have heard them from childhood and pay no heed. But it is said, "There is war between England and Abdul Hamid Khan." If that be so, a change must come. The words of the Imam are echoed in every heart, and every Moslem hears only the cry of the Faith. As men we do not love the sons of Osman; the children at the breast know their works, and that they have trodden down the Egyptians like dry reeds. But as Moslems they are our brethren; the Khalif holds the sacred places and the noble relics. Though the Khalif were hapless as Bayezid, cruel as Murad, or mad as Ibrahim, he is the shadow of God, and every Moslem must leap up at his call as the willing servant to his master, though the wolf may devour his child while he does his master's work. The call of the Sultan is the call of the Faith; it carries with it the command of the Prophet (be unique, &c.). I and many more trust that all may yet be peace; but, if it be war, be sure that he who has a sword will draw it, he who has a club will strike with it. The women will cry from the house-tops, "God give victory to Islam!" You will say, "The Egyptian is more ungrateful than a dog, which remembers the hand that fed him. He is foolish as the madman who pulls down the roof tree of his house upon himself." It may be so to worldly eyes, but in the time of danger to Islam, the Moslem turns away from the things of this world, and thirsts only for the service of his Faith, even though he looks in the face of death. May God (His Name be glorified) avert the evil!

Signed by one, in the name of the people of Egypt.

Cairo, May 10, 1906.

NOTES FROM CONSTANTINOPLE

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, July 16.

Commander C. Bosresco, inspector of the Roumanian Maritime Service, will leave in a few days for St. Nazaire, where he will take over the new steamer Imperatiel Trajan, intended for the new Constanza-Constantinople-Alexandria line. The vessel will arrive at Constanza on August 15, and great festivities will be held on the occasion of her christening. The inauguration of the line from Constanza to Constantinople and Alexandria has been fixed to take place on October 5.

It is stated that M. Philon, Hellenic Consul-General here, will be appointed Diplomatic Agent for Greece in Cairo. M. Nacum, the negotiator of the commercial treaty between Greece and Egypt, who was considered as likely to get this post, will be appointed diplomatic agent at Sofia, in succession to M. Zalacosta, who intends to retire unless the Hellenic Government gives him the promotion which he has asked for.

The Sultan has given orders for the repair of the Mehemed Kini mosque and the adjoining mausoleum, at Tor.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Ali Hafi, who is charged with having gone to Egypt and issued prints of a seditious character.

The Hedjaz Railway Commission has received the sum of 200,000 piastres from the trustees of the late Moushawi Pasha, for the Hedjaz railway and the orphans of Ottoman soldiers.

FATAL FIRE IN TANTAH.

THREE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

Early on Wednesday morning fire broke out in a house at Kafr Skarous, near Tantah. In a few minutes the flames spread to the whole building. The Moudir, the police authorities, and fire-brigade appeared on the scene early in the morning, and after a long struggle the fire was extinguished, but not before the house was destroyed. The proprietor, his wife, and his daughter, who was about to be married, were burned to death, and his two sons received serious injuries and were conveyed to hospital. The damages have not been estimated.

THE KOUBBEH ACCIDENT.

Hussein Bey Yawer, who was the only occupant of the carriage which collided with the end of the Koubbeh Palace platform, is still in a serious condition. Besides the injuries which we mentioned in our description of the accident yesterday, he was scalded by the steam escaping from the engine, which toppled over after colliding with the buffers.

The unfortunate victim of the accident was conveyed to his home, where Dr. Shmeil and Dr. Rigassi (who is acting for Dr. Brossard at the French Hospital) diagnosed his injuries. Amputation, though called for by the nature of the injuries, was regarded as too dangerous, in view of the general condition of the patient.

We hear that the derailed locomotive could not be removed till late yesterday, the first crane sent down from Cairo and the second which came from Tantah being too weak to lift it.

UNION DISCOUNT CO.

We have pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the last report and balance sheet of the Union Discount Company of London, Limited, which appears in our columns to-day. This company is one of the most important institutions doing a large and prosperous business in the London money market. The company discounts approved bank and mercantile acceptances; receives money on deposit, and grants loans on approved negotiable securities at rates which can be ascertained on application at their office; and effects purchases and sales of Government stocks, shares and other securities on the usual terms. We understand they are doing a considerable business in this country.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. British Prince, with passengers and general cargo, sailed from Manchester on Friday and is due at Alexandria on or about the 5th August.

Instrumental Concerts
Every Night
On the Verandah of the
Windsor Hotel.
ALEXANDRIA,
FROM 8 TO 12 P.M.
5 O'clock Tea Served on Verandah.

BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES
235 BRANCHES.
French, German, Italian, Greek, Arabic, etc.
Private Lessons, Residence Lessons, taught by Native Masters.
ALEXANDRIA: 12 Rue Rosette (close to Zizinia Theatre.)

NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL
CAIRO.
Built in 1906. Modern House. Splendid situation. Electric Light Lift. Pension P.T. 50. Arrangements for families.
Rooms and Breakfast P.T. 25.—Meals a la Carte

SPORT AND PLAY.

CRICKET.

R. T. C. v. A MILITARY XI. OF R. D.

The military XI. batted first and commenced badly, losing 6 wickets for 18 runs. However some free hitting by Mr. French and P. Evans improved matters; despite this the were all out for 99.

The R. T. C. commenced almost as bad as their opponents, losing 4 wkts. for 24, a despite a rather late but good effort by Blyt man, were all out for 75.

On the military XI. going in a second tim they were all out for 85, thanks to some go bowling by Hanley and Henley, and go fielding by all.

This left the R.T.C. the sporting task making 110 runs in exactly an hour. Th went for the runs and at 6.35 p.m. obtaine them for the loss of four wickets, chiefly due some fine hitting by Hanley and Steele. Score

MILITARY XI.

1st Innings.

Lt. Cooper, c. Hanley, b. Blythman	...
Band Sgt. Nairne, b. Henley...	...
Band. O'Brien, c. Oakly, b. Henley	...
Lt. French, c. Steele, b. Hanley	...
Col. Sergt. Byrne, c. Henley, b. Blythman	
Sergt. Wylly, c. Blythman, b. Henley...	
Lt. Crozier, c. Blythman, b. Henley	...
Pte. Evans, run out...	...
Pte. Wilkie, b. Scarth	...
Lce-Cpl. Marshall, b. Scarth	...
Lce-Cpl. Dowdall, not out	...
B. 6, l. b. 3, n. b. 1...	...
Total	...

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Blythman	8	1	40	2
Henley	6	0	26	4
Hanley	2	0	9	1
Scarth	3	1	14	2

2nd innings.

Lt. Cooper, b. Henley	...
Lt. Crozier, b. Hanley	...
C.-Sergt. Byrne, c. Scarth, b. Hanley	
Sgt. Wylly, c. Steel, b. Henley	...
Pte. Wilkie, b. Henley	...
Lt. French, c. Scarth, b. Hanley	...
Pte. O'Brien, c. and b. Henley	...
„ Nairne, run out	...
„ Evans, b. Henley...	...
„ Marshall, b. Henley	...
„ Dowdall, not out	...
B. 6, n.b. 1	...
Total	...

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Henley	7	0	42	5
Hanley	7	1	36	4

R. T. C.

1st innings.

C. P. Steele, b. Wilkie	...
A. C Shepherd, b. Wilkie	...
H. Hanley, b. Wilkie	...
E. G. Henley, l.b.w. b. Wilkie	...
C. S. Scarth, b. Byrne	...
M. Blythman, not out	...
N. W. Amos, b. Crozier	...
H. C. Sedgwick, b. Crozier	...
W. Hubble, c. Marshall, b. Evans...	...
C. Glasspole, c. and b. Evans...	...
E. Oakley, b. Crozier	...
B. 1	...
Total	...

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Col. Sergt. Byrne	6	1	11	1
Pte. Wilkie	9	0	41	4
Lt. Crozier	5	1	21	3
Pte. Evans	2	1	1	2

2nd innings

Hanley, not out	...
Scarth, b. Wilkie	...
Oakley, b. Crozier	...
Shepard, c. French, b. Crozier	...
Steele, c. O'Brien, b. French...	...
Henley, not out	...
B. 4	...
Total for 4 wickets	...

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Lord Edward Cecil Pasha, who is now a Alexandria, leaves for Cairo next Tuesday.

Lieut. Col. A. W. Roper, R. E., has arrived in Egypt from England and assumed the duties of Commanding Royal Engineer.

It is reported from Paris that H. E. Moha med Pasha Sherif, ex-Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is seriously ill.

The funeral of the late Antoine Bey Nakman, French consular agent at Tantah, took place on the 18th inst., in the presence of the Moudir and the 1st dragoman of the French Consulate at Alexandria. The African Fathers conducted the funeral service.

MILITARY TAILORS.
EGYPTIAN ARMY OUTFITS A SPECIALITY.
RIDING BREECHES.
F. Phillips & Co.
LADIES' TAILORS.
(HIGH CLASS WORK ONLY).
CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

TSAR AND DUMA.

DISSOLUTION IMMINENT.

MANIFESTO TO PEOPLE.

St. Petersburg, July 20.

A sensation has been caused here by rumours that the Tsar has decided to close the Duma by force of arms if it issues the manifesto to the nation demanding the nationalisation of land. His Majesty is also said to have arranged for Austro-German armed intervention in order to suppress insurrection. The latter report is officially denied here and in Vienna, but the dissolution of the Duma is generally regarded as imminent.

The Constitutional Democrats have submitted a more moderate version of the manifesto, which the Duma is at present discussing, in order to avoid a conflict. *(Reuter.)*

St. Petersburg, July 20.

The Duma, sitting until 2.30 in the morning, adopted by 124 votes to 53, in spite of 101 absentees, the manifesto to the people, rejecting the Government's agrarian programme and strongly favouring the expropriation of landowners, admonishing the people to peacefully await the realisation of the Duma's labours. This is taken as a decisive challenge to the Government. *(Reuter)*

St. Petersburg, July 20.

The rumour of the dissolution of the Duma is causing great excitement. Considerable reinforcements of troops are arriving from the interior. The closing of several newspaper offices has caused disorders. *(Havas)*

ODESSA DOCK STRIKE.

Odessa, July 20.

The dock labourers, who were on strike, have resumed work owing to the order of the Governor, threatening to exile them if they continued the strike. *(Reuter)*

CAPE-TO-CAIRO RAILWAY.

A WINDFALL.

Johannesburg, July 20.

Mr. Albert Beit has left £1,200,000 in his will for the promotion of railways and means of communication in Rhodesia, German East Africa, Portuguese East and West Africa, and other parts, according as the Cape-to-Cairo railway may traverse the country. *(Reuter)*

GREECE AND MACEDONIA.

London, July 20.

House of Lords.—Lord Fitzmaurice stated that Great Britain had joined the Powers in making representations to Greece regarding the proceedings of Greek bands in Macedonia. *(Reuter)*

THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE.

London, July 20.

580 foreign deputies will attend the inter-parliamentary conference which is meeting in London on Monday. *(Reuter)*

RACING.

London, July 20.

Eclipse Stakes.—Llangibby 1. Beppo 2. Wombwell 3. *(Reuter)*

WINDSOR HOTEL.

VISITORS' LIST.

Baron de Steiger, Baronne de Steiger and suite, Mr. and Mrs. Kayhn, Mrs. Maracini, Mr. and Mrs. Maroily, Mr. and Mrs. Royce, Lt. Terell, Mr. Morice, Mr. and Mrs. Rosolato, Mr. and Mrs. Petrachi, Mr. Gabsford, Mr. Maurice Schaar, Mr. Rollin, Mr. Servain, Mr. M. Michel, Mlle Michel, Mr. N. Michel, Mr. Paul, Mr. Stoffler, Mr. and Mrs. Losena, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Thager, Dr. Gazi, Mr. Gaiss, Mr. and Mrs. Gobs, Mrs. Rollmether, Mr. Taylor, Dr. Samy, Mr. G. Enger, Mr. Salquin, Mr. John Neptter, Mr. C. Palmer, Mr. R. York, Mr. and Mrs. Royse, Mr. Gogonelli, Mr. Pinalson, Mr. Grey, Dr. Boyd Carpenter, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Silley, Dr. Gatt, M. Birdwood, M. Amyrayan, Mr. Hadjes, Mr. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mr. Strong, Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Mr. Lift, Mr. Pemook, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Jilly, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Black, Mr. Erlick, Col. Palkin, Mr. Bonfendi Amerigo, Mr. Heyns, Mr. Pornaris Gally, Mr. Schmidt, Dr. G. Groote, Mr. Kizis, Mr. Morris, Mr. Daoud, Mr. Gras, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Godchild, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Tusab, Mr. Van Stephenson, Mr. Green.

[illegible]

Mrs. POMEROY's SKIN FOOD

[illegible]

PITH OF THE PRESS.

MR. HALDANE'S NEW ARMY SCHEME.

A HOST OF CRITICISMS.

In a speech of nearly three hours' duration Mr. Haldane yesterday expounded to the House of Commons the outline of his scheme of Army reorganization. To grasp the details of that scheme is by no means altogether easy. Apart from the inherent difficulty and complication of the subject, Mr. Haldane's exposition seems to have suffered somewhat from his anxiety to impress upon one section of the House that every measure he was taking was simply and solely determined by the desire to secure increased military efficiency, and, at the same time, to impress upon another section his horror of war, his burning desire for reduction of military expenditure, and his anxiety to enable this country to set a bright example to a not over responsive world by a lead in reducing our own defensive strength. . . . . In exchange for the serious reductions in our strength and expansive power which he is introducing, apart from those really connected with genuine measures of reorganization, he has given us nothing more tangible than general expressions of his ideas and vague aspirations without any indication as to how these ideas and aspirations are to be materialized in practice. ("Times.")

A Contrast.

There can be no two opinions about the importance of the speech in which Mr. Haldane expounded the Army policy of the Government. This policy is too complicated, and in many respects too abstruse, to be submitted to anything like a hasty judgment. At any rate, it is well to begin with a recognition of two elementary facts; the first is, that the organisation of our military forces should be outside the pale of party politics; and the second is that Mr. Haldane is incapable of doing consciously anything which threatens to reduce our Imperial defences below the safety-line. But at first glance the average taxpayer will be struck by the contrast between Lord Roberts' warning on Monday—that our military forces are absolutely inadequate for the defence of the Empire—and Mr. Haldane's proposal to reduce the strength of our Regular troops by twenty thousand men including the abolition of two Guards' battalions. ("Telegraph.")

More Information Required.

The speech represents the net result to be a force more efficient for war than that now existing and yet at the same time less costly. We have never read the statement of a Secretary of State for War who did not propose to give a more economical basis, save and except when Mr. Brodrick raised the soldier's pay. But before it will be possible to recognise the increase of efficiency for war more information will have to be forthcoming than can be gathered from yesterday's speech. ("Morning Post.")

Questions from France.

Will Great Britain succeed in modifying the present state of affairs by any other way than by having recourse to compulsory service? This question is a vital one for Great Britain. Exemption from service has aided the commercial development of her young men to a high degree, and has given them a considerable advantage over foreigners of the same age. It also permits of expatriation at an early age. Whether to sacrifice this inestimable advantage, which has bestowed a kind of power on the nation, for the sake of a strong Army, necessary for the development and maintenance of a strong foreign and Colonial policy, is the dilemma which Lord Roberts places before the British people. ("Temps.")

A Sound Business Basis.

Whatever defects time may disclose, Mr. Haldane's proposals have at least the merit of being based on sound business principles... When we come to his proposals affecting the Yeomanry and Volunteers we have to confess to a single misgiving. The introduction of the elective principle into the financial and administrative control is an innovation that may have merits in the eyes of Home Rulers, but the history of all citizen armies controlled by popular representatives is full of warning. ("Daily Mail.")

Dread of Conscription.

The scheme has in it, we believe, the promise of success, and it should give us both economy and efficiency. But it depends on the co-operation of the country, and especially of Mr. Haldane's supporters in the Liberal Party. Let those who object to "militarism" remember, as we said yesterday, that it is not a question between army and no army, but between one kind of army and another, and that if we are not to be delivered into the hands of the Conscriptionists, we are bound to show that the Voluntary system is sufficient for our needs and [illegible]. ("Westminster Gazette.")

Disappointment in the House.

The skill and lucidity with which Mr. Haldane explained his scheme of Army reform did not conceal its faults or mitigate the sense of disappointment with which it was received in the House of Commons. It is with [illegible] regret that we note the failure [illegible] which [illegible] distinguished ability and his known desire to strengthen the military defences of the Empire. He had proclaimed the need for clear thinking, and demanded time to produce a matured plan. Yet the proposals with which he has associated his name bear every mark of confusion and haste. For this unfortunate result we do not impute any personal fault [illegible]

the Secretary for War. He was driven forward by an ardent group of extremists, who clamoured for instant and wholesale reductions on the Estimates; and the plan now unfolded is evidently a compromise between the minimum which he considers safe and the maximum they will tolerate. ("Standard.")

A Liberal Warning.

Mr. Haldane's speech shows that he has inherited the optimism of his predecessors, but we hope that his native caution will teach him to learn from their misadventures, and to beware of the glitter of fanciful schemes. ("Tribune.")

The Secret of Efficiency.

The first secret in obtaining either efficiency or economy is to be clear about what you want it for. Mr. Haldane's speech has the great merit of putting before the country, in terms which show a definite purpose in his own mind, and which every man can understand, precisely what our military forces are wanted for, and what function each branch of the services is meant to fulfil. . . . . . . Mr. Haldane is working on the right lines. When once the people know exactly what is wanted, they will, he believes, be ready to do it. "No compulsion, but confidence," is his motto. ("Daily Chronicle.")

The Old, Old Question.

As we have so long been the victim of paper armies, we may be excused if we hesitate to believe that the present Secretary for War has solved the problem that has baffled all his predecessors. We are still met by the old question, Where is the British soldier to come from? The great fact remains that at a moment when the armies of the world are striving feverishly to increase their numbers and efficiency, and when the future is black with the practical certainty of a struggle for our national existence, Mr. Haldane proposes to reduce the effective strength of the British Army by 20,000 men. ("Globe.")

THE PATRIARCH AND THE PORTE.

The reasons which have decided Mgr. Ormanian, the Armenian Patriarch, to ask the Sultan to relieve him of his office are exactly the same as those which have always inspired his complaints at the Porte ever since his election. The affairs of the Patriarchate are administered by several committees, which have charge of the schools, the hospitals, the orphanages, the churches, and so on. These committees are nominated by an Assembly of Notables, consisting of one hundred and forty members, but this Assembly has not met for over ten years, in spite of the efforts which have been made to obtain leave to do so. The consequence is that the committees have never been renewed, and are now almost non-existent, since half of the members are dead, and many of the survivors are unfit for the work. Moreover, the Patriarch has been refused permission to appoint bishops in those vilayets to which the Armenians have fled from the attacks of the Kurds. Promises have been continually made, but as often broken, and now the Patriarch sees nothing for it but the resignation of his office. The Porte has requested him to reconsider his decision, promising that everything shall be settled in a short time. The Patriarch has consented not to press his resignation for a few days, but if he does not get the Porte's promises in writing within a week, he will finally resign, as he has lost all authority over his people owing to his inability to obtain even are justice from the Porte.

MOTHER'S EXPERIENCE

We have received a communication from Mrs. L. Lewis, of Hazelhurst House, St. Andrew's Rd., Cogan, nr. Penarth, Wales, which is exceptionally interesting.

Just previous to the birth of her first child Mrs. Lewis became so ill with dropsy that her life was despaired of. The premature birth of her child, however, saved her, and the dropsical swellings went down somewhat. But at the second period of pregnancy the dropsy reappeared worse than ever, the water threatening the patient's heart. A specialist and Mrs. Lewis's own doctor agreed that the case was hopeless, but the second child was providently born some months before its time, and the mother's life again saved. The doctor then warned the patient that to attempt to rear children would cost her her life, but at this time Mrs. Lewis heard of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and began taking them. This medicine drove away every trace of dropsy and kidney trouble, and so built up the patient's strength that her third child was born healthy and strong, and up till the last the mother was able to perform her household duties.

It was on 12th April, 1902, that Mrs. Lewis told us of her cure, and on August 3rd, 1904—over 2½ years later—she said:—"I've never had the least sign of dropsy or kidney trouble since my cure by Doan's Pills. And I've more good news to tell you: twelve months ago I gave birth to another baby—and a fine little fellow he is!" Doan's Pills are *special kidney help*. When a cold, misuse of beer, spirits and tea, or any other cause, puts extra work on the kidneys, Doan's Pills give the additional help needed; when the delicate kidney tissue is weakened or clogged, Doan's Pills strengthen and cleanse it; when the bladder and urinary passages are irritated and loaded with impurities, Doan's Pills allay the irritation and remove the cause, by driving out the clogging poisons.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all chemists and druggists at 13 P.T. per box, or 71 P.T. for 6 boxes; or they may be had direct from the general agent for Egypt,—Max Fischer, Mousky Street, Cairo.

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THE BRITISH IN EGYPT.

FELLAHEEN'S CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

There is no doubt that for nearly a decade Egypt has been generally regarded as a part of the world under British protection, where internal affairs have remained in a satisfactory state of peace and progress. This is probably owing to public attention being centred on affairs in South Africa and elsewhere. But now that a certain amount of interest has been aroused by the Tabah incident, and more recently by the outrage on British officers at Denishwai, the question arises: Are affairs in Egypt in such a peaceful and satisfactory condition as is generally supposed? If anyone who is on the spot and who is able to see below the calm surface were asked this question, his answer would certainly be to the effect that there is a very strong feeling of dissfection among certain of the lower-class natives which if allowed to grow may become a danger to the country.

For some time now it has been evident to English people living in Northern or Lower Egypt, and particularly in Cairo, that the attitude of the lower class natives is very different from what it used to be. In former years the Englishman was regarded by the Fellaheen, or native peasantry, with feelings of awe and with the deepest respect, and this feeling instead of giving place, under the advantages of British influence, to friendship and goodwill, seems to be gradually growing into dislike and contempt. This was made more apparent than ever by the attitude and conduct of the native population while the Tabah question was under discussion. This, perhaps, was only evident in Cairo and the large towns, but when it is remembered that vast numbers of countrymen come in every day with their camels laden with goods for market from all parts of the country and spend their time at the cafés talking with their friends in the town it is natural that the opinion of the town very soon becomes the opinion of the country.

A Result of Freedom.

It is difficult at first sight to understand why these feelings should have arisen, when, under British influence, the country has emerged from a state of oppression into one of opulence, and when justice and order have taken the place of lawlessness and barbarity. Perhaps a solution may be arrived at when it is remembered that, up to comparatively recent years, from time immemorial the Egyptian had existed in a state of slavery, and had submitted without a murmur to all the terrible cruelties and injustices of such a condition; but now there has sprung up a generation which does not realise what the old régime meant, and, in the peace and prosperity of modern times has forgotten that it owes its present advantages to our influence. Education, however, has not advanced at the same rate of progression—with the result that the Fellaheen are as ignorant to-day, except perhaps in the matter of making money, as they were in the old times of slavery. To return to a state of affairs in which the native regards the Englishman with feelings of fear cannot, of course, be advocated, but, on the other hand, when a people has just emerged from a state of slavery, lack of firmness and the showing of unnecessary favour is sure to be misunderstood by the ignorant classes and interpreted by them to mean weakness and fear; and that is what has undoubtedly happened in Egypt.

Need for Education

The fellah, instead of regarding the Englishman as his benefactor, has actually begun to believe that he is afraid of him, and to consider as his right what has been only granted as an indulgence. If an example be needed it is necessary only to point to the Denishwai affair—where the natives regarded the wild pigeons as their own property, and when these were shot by English officers, who had as much right to shoot them as the natives themselves, took the law into their own hands, no doubt thinking that their action would be upheld. Before a remedy can be applied it is first necessary to discover the cause of the evil, and this cause here is undoubtedly ignorance and want of education. Without education the finer instincts in a man lie dormant. It is only by educating the ignorant classes that they will, in time, realise the enormous advantages they have reaped since England occupied the country, and regard the presence of Englishmen from the right point of view. It is only by education that they will come to learn that to stretch out the hand of friendship and goodwill is not a sign of fear and weakness.

The education of the masses is, of course, a very difficult question in every country, and the only way it can be accomplished is by the establishment of compulsory Government schools in every village or district in the country, and in another ten years there would be a rising generation of friendly and intelligent people who would not take a delight in showing their indifference and disrespect for the English. How such a system could be carried out must be left to those who have studied the question; but that a system of some kind is urgently required can admit of no doubt, if such affairs as that at Denishwai are to be made impossible; and it is not only by the carrying out of severe sentences, after such occurrences have taken place, that a remedy can be effected. ("Morning Post").

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MUMMIES AND MAGIC.

STORY OF THE TOMBS OF OLD EGYPT.

REVEALING THE PAST.

M. Gayet, the explorer of the tombs of Antinoe, is in Paris, where he has unwillingly persuaded himself to give an interview to a reporter of the "Matin."

This has been a great year for him, and he brings back, with other rarities, several gilded mummies. None such in his knowledge are found in the museums of Europe, or even in the museum of Cairo.

There was, indeed, a gilded mummy shown in the exhibition of 1900, but it went back to Egypt to enrich some private collection.

But M. Gayet's enthusiasm is not kept for these gilded dead folk. He has the mummy which is called the "favourite of Antinoüs," and she is also the favourite of M. Gayet, who speaks lovingly of the tresses of her dark brown hair, clustered thick as clusters of black grapes.

Her very name has been given to M. Gayet, but it was not found by the common way by the searching of papyrus or the unriddling of inscriptions. Soon after the mummy of the favourite was first brought to the light there came to M. Gayet an unnamed man, an adept in the hidden sciences.

Give this man an object to hold, and he will call before him its first owner as a being who will speak with him.

A Magic Mirror.

Thus, with the aid of a magic mirror found in a tomb, whose very use was unexplained by the savants, he was able to describe to M. Gayet the mysterious spells and conjurations of the magicians of old, such as those whose rods became snakes at Pharaoh's feet.

An Egyptologist has his eyes open for fraud, and M. Gayet put his adept to a crucial test. He gave him to hold in his hand a forged scarab, telling him that here was an ancient thing newly brought out of a tomb.

The adept held the scarab, and to the wonder of M. Gayet, who awaited some guesswork tale of old Egypt, described feature by feature the fellah who had made it the week before.

To the wizard who had passed safely by such a test M. Gayet entrusted the ring of virgin gold which had lain two thousand years in the tomb beside the favourite of Antinoüs.

The seer blew upon it lightly to drive away the trace of later touches, and then pressed it against his forehead, closing his eyes.

He had never beheld the courtesan's mummy, but when he spoke his words brought before M. Gayet the favourite in her habit as she was wrapped for the tomb. He told how the Bacchantes danced as they followed the god's car, of the orgies and hidden life of one who would for wantonness prick doves to the heart with the long gold pins that held up her hair.

He knew even the name of the dead courtesan, and it was Arteminisia.

"But hush!" says M. Gayet to his interviewer. "If those gentlemen of the Academy of Inscriptions were to hear such thing.—"

The reporter reassures him, and hastens with the tale to his editor.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

July.

Sat. 21 — Mustapha Range. B.R.C. (Alex.) Practice. 2.30.
Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6—12 daily. (Sundays 11—1 also).
Max Casino and Restaurant on Syren Island. Concert daily by Roumanian orchestra. (Tel. No. 940.)
French Garden. Varieties. 9.
Alhambra. Castellano's opera company in *Aida*. 9.15.
San Stefano Theatre. Varieties. 9.30.

Sun. 22 — San Stefano Casino. Concert. 10.30 and 4.30.
Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30.

Wed 25 — Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.

Sat. 28 — A.S.C Gymkhana.

CAIRO.

July.

Sat. 21 — New Theatre Abbas. Italian operetta company. 9.
Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.
Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.

Sun. 22 — Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.

Tues. 24 — Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.

Wed. 25 — Continental Hotel. Concert by Military Band. 9 to 11.

Fri. 27 — Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band.
Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.

Sat. 28 — Masonic Hall, Boulac Road. Regular meeting Ragheb Mark Lodge No. 510. Discussion on appointment of District Grand Master. All Mark Masons interested cordially invited.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE NEW CONTRACT.

When Mr. Deakin makes his statement in the Commonwealth Parliament on the subject of the new Australian mail contract, it will be found, says "The Shipping Gazette," that an entirely new complexion will be put on the agreement just concluded with an important syndicate, represented in England by Sir James Laing and Sons, shipbuilders, of Sunderland. It will be discovered that the present action of the Commonwealth Government is fraught with the greatest possible importance to the future of Australasia, for, whether or not this is the first move towards the creation of a State line of steamships to the Mother Country, the undertaking is one for which the bulk of the required capital will be furnished by the Colonies themselves. In fact, Australia has set its heart on a mail service which it considers suited to its needs, and in particular the new departure is hailed with great satisfaction by the Labour Party in the Colonies.

Cables from Melbourne give the annual subsidy under the new contract as £125,000. As a matter of fact, the amount is little short of double that figure, and for the reason that there are several contributors, although these cannot be immediately specified. Nothing approaching this sum has ever previously been paid for a fortnightly service, from which it may be inferred that the conditions possess a certain novelty. For instance, not only is there to be a reduction of 60 hours in the mail-transit, partly owing to increased speed, and partly owing to the selection of Brindisi as the European mail port in place of Naples, but special provision is to be made for the carriage of cargo by the new fleet of eight or nine 15-knot steamers. Some of the Orient Company's boats engaged in the present mail service have it is stated, a deadweight capacity not exceeding 1,500 tons. The new steamers, which will be built in British yards, will have a carrying capacity of as much as 8,000 tons, and it is to this circumstance that the syndicate looks for a considerable part of its profit.

There had been severe competition for the contract just awarded. It emanated not only from the Orient Company, but in an even greater degree from shipping interests, nominally or otherwise, financed on the other side of the Atlantic. As regards the Orient Company, it is sufficient to say that the difference between their tender and that which has been accepted was so small as to be hardly worth consideration, and that the Orient and Royal Mail Companies, acting together, would have got the contract but for the fact that the former company managed to alienate Colonial sympathy when the question of mail carriage was previously under consideration. The capital of the new syndicate has been stated as £4,000,000, but we believe that is considerably in excess of the amount required.

EGYPT AND SUDAN MINING.

Egyptian Mines Exploration.— Mr. C. J. Alford has furnished the following summary of the month's operations: Atallah Mine (Central Egypt Company)—June 20: Main shaft down to 210 ft. in granite; timbering, including ladder-ways and partitions, completed to 185 ft. Semna Mine (Fatira Company)—June 10: Main shaft 1st level E. 63 ft., vein in face 54 in. wide, assays 5.25 dwt. gold per ton. 1st. level W. 77 ft., vein 54 in. wide, assays 67 dwt., and at 75 ft., 36 in. wide, assays 13 dwt. gold per ton. Main winze down 17 ft. below 1st level, vein wider than 5 ft. side of winze, assays at 5 ft. down 13 dwt., at 10 ft. 315 dwt., at 15 ft. 53 dwt. gold per ton. Values steadily increasing with depth. No. 1 Shaft 1st level W. 165 ft., vein in face 12 in. wide, with 34 dwt. gold per ton. No. 3 Shaft 1st level E. 146 ft., vein at 110 ft. 60 in. wide, with 13 dwt. gold per ton. at 145 ft. 84 in. wide 6.5 dwt. gold per ton. Work temporarily suspended.

Sudan Mines. — The engineer reports in a letter received the 9th inst.: "Gabait Main drive south 10 ft. level. At 28 ft. reef exposed 9 ins. value 39 dwts; at 31 ft. reef exposed 12 ins. value 26 dwts; at 52 ft reef exposed 15 ins. value 10 dwts; at 33 ft. reef exposed 22 ins, value 22.5 dwts; at 25 ft. reef exposed 26 ins, value 181 dwts; at 36 ft. reef exposed 60 ins. value 91 dwts. Yesterday and to day nearly every piece picked up contained visible gold. This morning practically the whole face was reef, though only about two-thirds was solid quartz; the remaining schistose matter also contained some visible gold. The reef seems to be dipping rather steeper, about 45 degs to 50 degs, but varies considerably." The next week's letter reported:—"At 5 ft. reef exposed 14 ins, value 70 dwts; at 11 ft. reef exposed 27 ins, value 101 dwts; at 14 ft. reef exposed 18 ins, value 10 dwts; at 17 ft. reef exposed 16 ins, value 19.6 dwts; South drive—At the end of the south drive I have started a small crosscut to the west and at 2 ft. have cut 12 ins of quartz, assaying 11.5 dwts."

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ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 12.

To-day bears a date which will bring many recollections to all ranks of the 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers at Cairo, for it is the great holiday of the North of Ireland.

It is officially intimated that Colonel St. George C. Henry, of the Egyptian Army, has been granted the local rank of Brigadier-General during the absence on leave of the Sirdar.

Instructions have been issued for recruiting to be pushed hard in the recruiting area of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, as a large number of men is required for this regiment.

It is stated that the Financial Secretary to the Admiralty will not make his promised statement on the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons on Friday next, as previously arranged. It was understood that Mr. Edmund Robertson would then have officially announced that the Cabinet had decided to reduce this year's ship-building programme by abandoning one of the two Dreadnoughts, which it was originally intended to commence this autumn. It is understood that at the last moment an important member of the Board of Admiralty has decisively refused to acquiesce in this proposed reduction. The Prime Minister has consequently postponed the consideration of the ship-building vote in the House of Commons for a fortnight in order to gain time for a fair discussion of the matter by the Cabinet. Two facts have had an important influence on naval opinion. In the first place, Germany and France in the next two years will lay down four and six Dreadnoughts, respectively—vessels far excelling in fighting power and speed any battleships now in commission in the British fleet. In the second place, the dramatic conclusion of the naval manœuvres, when Vice-Admiral Sir William May, in his passage from Ushant to Scarborough, demonstrated the immense strategical importance of speed, has impressed naval officers with the seriousness of the outlook if Great Britain lags behind in the construction of battleships of maximum gun power and the highest possible speed.

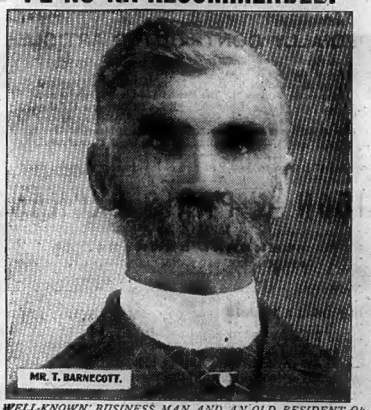
On promotion, Commander A. G. K. Hill has been re-appointed to the command of the Calypso, drillship at Newfoundland for the Naval Reservists.

Prior to the battleship Implacable leaving the Mediterranean for England to be recommissioned, she was visited by Lord Charles Beresford. He complimented Captain Patey and all ranks on the very high state of efficiency in which he found the ship. He looked upon the Implacable as second to none, and not only a credit to the Mediterranean Fleet, but to the whole British Navy.

The battleship Dominion will proceed to Canada next month to receive a presentation from the ladies of the Dominion. In addition to Halifax, several ports will be visited by this very fine specimen of marine architecture.

Earl Roberts delivered in the House of Commons, last Tuesday, a speech on the nation's unpreparedness for war, which should receive careful consideration. His opinion on the question of national defence is entitled to much weight, and when he tells the country that it is not prepared to carry on a war with a great military Power it is time that something should be done. What he urges as essential to national safety is that there should be a large and powerful reserve, so that during a war our army could be expanded as the necessity arose. This reserve, he thinks, can best be provided by some system of compulsory military training. He does not say compulsory service, or conscription. Some people trust altogether to the navy, but the best naval expert will not guarantee the country against military raids, which, if not immediately defeated, might cause panic, and inflict a loss on the nation. Lord Roberts asked the House to remember that Great Britain had never carried on a war that was waged on the sea alone, and that apart from the late war in South Africa, she had never won a considerable campaign on land by her own independent efforts. The great victories of Marlborough and Wellington were won with the aid of foreign troops; but it is not certain that in the future we shall be able by alliances or by subsidies to obtain such military aid. It is better, therefore, for the country to have a British force to which it can trust. As Lord Roberts reminded the House, the nation which cannot defend its possessions must inevitably perish. Our army at present is strong enough to defend the United Kingdom against any force which might escape the vigilance of the navy; but it might not be in the United Kingdom at the time. It might be on the Indian frontier repelling a Russian invasion. In that case the United Kingdom, apart from the navy, would be almost defenceless, and it would also be unable to make good the waste which would occur in a war in Asia. These are the defects which his Lordship is pointing out as clearly and forcibly as he can, in the hope that the public will call upon the Government to find a remedy. The remedy which he recommends is a system of universal military training. He asks the nation to recognise that it is the duty of every able-bodied man to fit himself to take part in the defence of the country in a great national emergency. It is criminal for a nation, he asserted, and especially criminal for its rulers, to enter upon a war, without having trained soldiers sufficient in number to justify their having every reasonable hope of carrying it to a successful issue.

PNEUMONIA FOLLOWS LA GRIPPE
PE-RU-NA RECOMMENDED.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Mr. T. Barnecott, West Aylmer, Ontario, Can., writes:
"Last winter I was ill with pneumonia after having la grippe. I took Peruna for two months, when I became quite well, and I can say that any one can be cured by it in a reasonable time and at little expense. Every time I take a cold, I take some Peruna, which makes me well again.
"I also advised it for my daughter who was so ill with prostration that she could not follow her trade of dressmaking. A bottle of Peruna made such a change in her that she has been able to follow her business ever since.
"I also induced a young lady, who was all rundown and confined to the house, to take Peruna, and after taking Peruna for three months she is able to follow her trade of tailoring.
"I can recommend Peruna for all such who are ill and require a tonic."

Every year, during the inclement weather of winter, there is an epidemic of catarrh. The disease is really catarrhal in nature, but from the form it assumes, has been commonly termed the 'grip.'
It is very tenacious when it once gets a firm hold upon the system and, in addition to a thorough, systemic catarrh remedy, a great deal of patience and persistence in the treatment are required to eradicate the disease.
Peruna, an internal catarrh remedy, is one of the best medicines ever devised to meet the exigencies of these cases. The large number of commendatory letters received by Dr. Hartman, the inventor of Peruna, in behalf of his remedy is proof sufficient of its value as a reliable medicine for the 'grip.'

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.
Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.
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Société Anonyme des Eaux du Caire

État comparatif des Recettes et des Dépens

DU 1er JANVIER AU 30 JUIN 1906-1905

RECETTES	Mois de Juin 1906	Mois de Juin 1905	Totaux au 30 Juin 1906	Totaux au 30 Juin 1905	Différence en 19	
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E. en plus	L.E. en moi
Fournit. d'eau aux particuliers	7,600	7,024	43,959	40,894	3095	—
„ au Gouvernement	2,797	2 488	13,091	11,984	1107	—
„ aux Bornes du Gouvernement	124	131	612	600	12	—
„ aux Bornes-fontaines	3,048	2,949	13,852	14,422	—	57
Recettes diverses	270	225	1,555	1,475	80	—
Etablissement de Zeitoun	420	55	1 912	346	1,566	—
„ d'Assiout	366	352	2,108	2,044	64	—
Totaux des recettes	14 625	13,215	77,119	71,765	5924	57
Augmentation de recettes en 1906			5,354			
DEPENSES						
Dépenses ordinaires	4,080	3,233	20,851	17,533		
Dépenses extraordinaires	—	12	25	216		
Totaux des dépenses	4,080	3,245	20,676	17 748		
Augment. de Dépenses en 1906			3 128			
Résultat en faveur de 1906			L.E. 2,226			

N.B.—Les dépenses de 1er établissement du 1er janvier au 30 juin 1906 s'élèvent à la somme de L.E.5.324, savoir: canalisations L.E 3,933—Construction Bâtiment à Rod-el-Farag L.E. 1,147—et divers L.E. 244.

Les dépenses pour distribution d'eau des puits s'élèvent du 1er Janvier au 30 juin 1906:

Pour le Caire à L.E. 11,459
„ Matarieh „ 1,741
Total L.E. 13 200

Le Caire, le 19 Juillet 1906.

Le Directeur
ASTLEY P. FRIEND. 28,263

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L'ARBRE DE LA VIERGE

Nous annoncions, il y a quelques jours que l'arbre de la Vierge venait de se briser. En effet, à environ un mètre en dessus du sol, à l'endroit où il se séparait en deux, une cassure s'est produite et la moitié droite de l'arbre s'est abattue. Cet accident est dû à la vétusté du végétal dont le bois chaque jour se désagrégeait et résistait moins. On a de suite étayé l'autre branche, essayant ainsi de préserver la seconde moitié de ce vénérable sycomore.

Cet arbre est un très vieux *ficus sycomorus*, le vrai sycomore d'Orient, qui ne ressemble en rien à l'espèce d'érable connue en France sous ce nom. Son tronc mesure sept mètres de circonférence à sa sortie du sol. Quant à son âge, il nous est donné par des récits du temps. Le P. Bernardin Amico vit, en 1596, un arbre dont le tronc avait la forme d'un Y renversé. Une moitié du tronc de cet arbre se détacha en 1656, l'autre moitié tomba en 1656. L'arbre actuel, une bouture de son prédécesseur fut, dit-on, planté en 1672, il aurait donc actuellement 234 ans. Si l'on admet une durée analogue pour chaque sujet, le sycomore qui est en train de disparaître serait donc le septième ou le huitième descendant de celui qui abrita la Vierge et l'Enfant de son ombrage.

Oui mais, disent les incrédules, comment a-t-on pu déterminer que c'est sous cet arbre et non sous un autre que se reposa la Sainte-Famille ?

L'Evangile apocryphe de l'enfance du Sauveur répond : En sortant d'Héliopolis, les divins exilés se dirigèrent vers un sycomore situé près d'une source d'eau douce. Or, une seule source existait dans les environs, c'était celle qui ne tarda pas à devenir célèbre, grâce à la propriété qu'avaient ses eaux de faire pousser le baumier. Aucune autre eau en Egypte n'était susceptible de faire croître l'arbuste au précieux parfum. Grâce à cette particularité la source et, par conséquent, l'arbre ont pu être identifiés.

La vénération dont on entoure cet arbre remonte aux premiers siècles de l'église. Les chrétiens élevèrent une basilique en cet endroit, monument qui a disparu au moment de la conquête musulmane.

La fête de la dédicace de cette église est restée dans le calendrier Copte et c'est même là l'origine de la traditionnelle promenade du Cham-el-Nessim. Les Coptes, autrefois se réunissaient pour cette fête à Mostorod, passaient la nuit en prières et le lendemain, après avoir entendu la messe, se rendaient à l'arbre vénéré. Les plus riches d'entr'eux donnaient des moutons et la journée se passait au grand air en jeux et en festins. C'est là, paraît il, l'origine de la coutume d'aller ce jour là joyeusement festoyer à la campagne.

Une circonstance locale a pu attirer particulièrement l'attention des chrétiens sur cet arbre. Tout proche de Matarieh, dans le grand temple du Soleil d'Héliopolis, était un arbre sacré, vénéré entre tous, le Asht, arbre de vie, sur les feuilles duquel les dieux gravaient les noms des rois pour l'éternité. Serait-il étonnant que le voisinage de cet arbre célèbre ait donné l'idée aux premiers chrétiens d'entourer d'une vénération publique, de conserver avec un soin jaloux l'arbre de Matarieh qui avait abrité de ses feuilles celui qui disait : "Je suis la vie :

Les légendes se pressent, nombreuses, autour de ce sycomore. Citons parmi les plus connues celle qui veut que la Sainte Famille étant poursuivie par des malfaiteurs, le tronc de l'arbre s'ouvrit, lui offrant un refuge et la dérobant à leur vue. On raconte aussi que ne trouvant pas de cabane pour se loger Marie Joseph et l'Enfant s'assirent, fatigués et abattus au pied de l'arbre, aussitôt celui ci s'ouvrit miraculeusement depuis les racines jusqu'à mi-hauteur du tronc, leur ménageant ainsi un abri dont ils profitèrent plusieurs jours. On dit aussi que ses fruits se multiplièrent et mûrirent de façon inusitée pour que les pauvres exilés pussent s'en nourrir. Mais on n'en finirait pas s'il fallait rapporter toutes les légendes, touchantes ou puériles dont on entoure ce lieu.

Ce qui paraît certain, c'est qu'il fut toujours considéré avec un grand respect, tant par les musulmans que par les chrétiens et fut de tous temps visité par de nombreux pèlerins, parmi ceux-ci, citons Kléber qui, le lendemain de la bataille d'Héliopolis où, avec ses 10,000 hommes il avait écrasé 80,000 Turcs, vint visiter l'arbre de la Vierge et inscrire son nom sur une branche, de la pointe de son épée. J.D.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL,
CAIRO.
NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, LIFT.
Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials. 18-11-906

PASSENGER LISTS.

DEPARTURES.

Le paquebot "Portugal" des Messageries Maritimes parti le 20 juillet, avait à bord :

Mr. et Mme Riso, famille Zoucas, Mr. Comanos, Mr. J. Zananiri, Mlle Daubertzal, Mr. Gabriel Kahil, Mme Fua et bébé, Capt. Wilson Major O'Connell, Mme Artin Bey Stephane et ent., Mr. Edg. Hadgés, Capt. Romilly, Major Orley, Mr. H. P. Hustir, Mr. Chervault, Mme Vve Elise Lafont, M. Henri Fleurent, Sœurs filale, Germanie, Sylvains, Rose, Martial, Eugène, Mr. Peretti et trois fils, Mr. Ali Chalhoub Bey, Mr. J. Dubault, Mr. E. Chapman, Mr. C.O. Glisiford, Mme et Mlle Nicolaidis, Mr. et Mme J. Arab et enfants, Mme Laussac de Lagarenne et Mr. Robert de Lagarenne, Mr. E. Esoïi, Mr. et Mme Ramis, Mr. E. P. Rogers et enfant, Mr. et Mme Galimberti, Mr. Hochat, Miss Olderson, Mr. Souaya, Mr. et Mme Aghion, M. Agop. Oughourian, famille Sepsi. M. Sevastopoulo, famille Sinano, M. Dorou, M. De la Vallette, M. et Mme Dabbas, M. Rodocanachi, M. Hassla, M. Escoffier, M. A. Fargali, M. et Mme Maggiar, M. Sursock, Mme Russi, Mme Vve Micaly, M. et Mlle Megglé, Mme Aramberie, M. et Mme Brillet, Mme J. Autofage et enfants, M. J. Ghattas, M. Sarris, Mme H. Barde et fillette, Mme Marthe Kléber, Mme Sylvestre Giuliani, M. Aghion, 3 domestiques et bébé, frères Ismaelis, Joseph, Osée et Clovis, Père Blanchet, M. Carras, femme de chambre Dabbas. M. Mohamed Ahmet, Rev. Père Sauchey, M., Mme et Mlle Beauzemont, M. Arackingi, Mme Lefèvre.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.

July 20.

Westward, Brit. s., capt. Evans, Cardiff.

Costantinos, Turk. s., capt. Argyropulo, Trebizonda, Adalia.

Leonardos, Greek s., capt. Rolliers, Galatz and Cavalla.

Reine Olga, Rus. s., capt. Encerelly, Odessa and Piræus.

July 21.

Athos, Germ. s., capt. Holm, Hamburg and Malta.

Ismailia, Brit. s., capt. Anderlich, Constantinople and Piræus.

Tzaritza, Rus. s., capt. Rollen, Odessa and Port Said.

Consiglio, It. s., capt. Baroni, Brani.

Ai Artemisis, Greek s., capt. Fournarakis, Venice.

DEPARTURES

July 20.

Portugal, Fr. s., capt. Galletti, Marseilles.

Magda, Greek s., capt. Papalas, Constantinople.

Banco di Roma

AVIS

Le Banco di Roma est autorisé à recevoir à ses guichets du 21 au 24 juillet les souscriptions à l'émission de 20.000 actions sur les 80.000 formant le capital social de L. It. 2.000.000 de la société italienne "Hermès" pour la construction d'automobiles.

Par suite d'un contrat passé avec une société belge, la société Hermès s'est assuré, pendant les trois premiers exercices, une vente annuelle d'au moins 500 voitures, donnant à elle seule un bénéfice de L. It. 750.000.

Les actions de 25 lires italiennes nominales sont émises à L. It. 75.

Pour renseignements détaillés s'adresser au Banco di Roma.

DELTA LIGHT RAILWAYS, LTD.

TRAFFIC RETURNS

	Week ended July 14 1906.	Same period *1905.	Increase.	*Decrease
Kilometres open	908	895	13	—
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Coaching	2376	2059	317	—
Goods and Sundries	1478	1401	77	—
Total	3854	3460	394	—
Receipts per kilometre open	4 245m.	3.866m.	—	—
Total from 1st April 1906	56803	53407	3401	—

(*Week ended 15th July, 1905.)

Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Friday, 20th July, 1906.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	MESSAGES HANDED IN AT: The Company's Offices	MESSAGES HANDED IN AT: Postal Telegraph Offices.
	H. M.	H. M.
London...	13	29
Liverpool	12	—
Manchester	15	—
Glasgow	22	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	22

COALS

Current prices per ton free on wagon.

	Per ton	Shgs.	Shgs.
CARDIFF	Best quality	26/6 @	—/
NEWPORT	Best quality	25/ „	—/
NEWCASTLE	Bothal	20/6 „	—/
„	Cowpen	20/6 „	—/
„	Hastings	20/ „	—/
„	West Hartley Main	20/ „	—/
SCOTCH	Merry's	19/6 „	—/
„	Bairds	19/6 „	—/
„	Dunlops	19/6 „	—/
„	Best Hamilton Ell	19/6 „	—/
YORKSHIRE	Micklefield	19/6 „	—/
LIVERPOOL	Best Lancashire	19/6 „	—/
PATENT FUEL	Anchor	26/ „	—/
„	Crown	26/ „	—/
„	Star	26/ „	—/
„	Arrow	26/ „	—/
„	Swansea Graigolo	26/ „	—/
„	Swansea	26/ „	—/
NEWCASTLE	Foundry Coke	44/ „	—/
„	Gas Coke	34/ „	—/

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices on Friday, July 13, 1906.

Consols	87 ⅝ @	8 —
Russian fours	76 ¼ „	— ¾
„ New Loan	4 ¼ „	4 dis.
Abyssinia Bank	— ⅜ „	⅜ dis.
Agricultural Bank	9 ½ „	— ¾
„ Preferred	9 15/16 „	10 1/16
„ 3 ½ o/o Bonds	93 — „	— ½
Anglo-Egyptian Bank	13 ½ „	— ⅜
Central Egypt Exploration Co.	— ⅛ „	— ⅜
Crédit Foncier d'Egypte	15 — „	16 —
Corporation of Western Egypt	— ⅜ „	— ⅝
Daira Sugar 4 o/o Debentures	5 — „	— ½
Daira Sanieh Ordinary	16 ¾ „	17 —
„ Deferred	96 — „	98 —
Delta Preference	11 ½ „	12 —
„ Deferred	10 — „	13 —
Delta Lands	3 ⅜ „	— ⅝
Egyptian Estates	1 1/16 „	— 11/16
„ Estates Deferred	9 — „	11 —
Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd.	1/6 — „	2/6 —
Egyptian Trust & Investment	— 1/16 „	— 1/16 pm
„ Land and General Trust	1/16 dis. „	— 1/16 pm
„ Options	1 1/16 „	— 1/16
Eridia	— ½ „	1 —
Fatira	— ½ „	1 —
Khedivial Mail S.S. Company	1 ½ „	— ⅝
Land Bank of Egypt	8 ½ „	— ¾
Mysore Reefs	1/ — „	2/ —
New Egyptian Company	1 ⅜ „	— ½
National Bank	25 — „	— ¼
Nile Valley	5/ — „	6/ —
„ Block "E"	— ⅜ „	— ¾
North Nile Valley	1/6 — „	2/6 —
Salt & Soda	1 1/16 „	— 1/16
Sudan Exploration	1/6 — „	2/6 —
Sudan Gold	— ⅜ „	— ⅝
Um Rus Gold Mine	— — „	6d. —
United African Exploration	— 11/16 „	— 11/16
Union Foncière d'Egypte	5 ⅜ „	6 ⅛
Egyptian Investment & Agency	— ¼ „	— ⅜ pm
Egyptian Markets	1 1/16 „	— 1/16
Egyptian Sudan Mines	— ¾ „	1 —

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée ; prix plus haut pour juillet talari 19 —/ à —/— ; plus bas pour juillet 18 27/32 à —/—.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée ; prix plus haut pour juillet P.T. 67 35/40 à —/— ; plus bas pour juillet 67 25/40 à —/—.

REMARQUES

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Coton.—Vers la fin la faiblesse a predominé sur la vieille récolte et la clôture a eu lieu en mauvaise tenue.

Le novembre a fini aussi plutôt calme mais en restant quand même ferme.

Graines de coton.—L'article a fini ferme sur toute la ligne avec bonne demande sérieuse pour la vieille récolte.

Bateaux partis :

Juillet	Destination	Tonnes
14, Kaffir Prince,	Londres	2080
14, Attika,	Londres	1149
17, Indian Prince,	Manchester	600
Bateaux sous chargement :		
Sappho,	Hull	2000
Tycho,	Hull	4000
Falernian,	Liverpool	200
Danes,	Rotterdam	200

Fèves.—Marché nul.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 20 juillet 1906

COTONS

copie de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION à la LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)

Tal. 18 25/32 Livraison Juillet
„ 19 5/32 „ Août
„ 17 5/32 „ Novembre
„ 16 31/32 „ Janvier

Marché ferme

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, can. —.

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à Bourse Khéd. à 1h. p.m.)

Tal. 18 7/8 Livraison Juillet
„ 19 1/4 „ Août
„ 17 1/4 „ Novembre
„ 17 1/16 „ Janvier

Marché ferme

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

21 juillet 1906.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons.—Clôture du marché du 20 juillet : Ferme.

La semaine finit : Marché ferme, peu actif.

BEHERA

Fair,	Tal. 15 ½	soit ½ de hausse
Fully Fair,	„ 17 —	„ ⅛ „
Good Fair,	„ 18 ⅝	„ inchangé
Fully Good Fair,	„ 19 ⅝	„ „
Good,	„ 20 ¾	„ „

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair et Fully Fair, rien.

Good Fair,	Tal. 16 ¼	soit inchangé
Fully Good Fair,	„ 17 ¼	„ „
Good,	„ 18 ¼	„ „

ABBASI

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra : Rien.

JOANNOVICH

Fully Good Fair,	Tal. 20 —	soit inchangé
Good,	„ 21 ¼	„ „
Extra,	„ 22 —	„ „

Etat du marché de ce jour, cotons :

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars 579 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 445.

Graines de coton.—

	Disponible	Ticket
Mit-Afifi—		Rien
Haute-Egypte.—		Rien

Blés.—Fermes

Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à —

„ *Béhéra* : „ „ „ 115 „ 120

Fèves.—Marché nul

Saïdi : Disponible.—

Fayoum : Disponible.—

Qualité Saïdi. Cond. Saha P.T. 125 à 130

Lentilles.—Soutenues

Disponible : Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 120 à 130

Orges.—Faibles

„ Cond. Saha P.T. 65 à 68

Maïs.—Sans changement

Disponible : Rien.

„ Cond. Saha P.T. 80 à 85

Exportation du 20 juillet			dep. le	
Coton	Bal.	619	Bal.	—
Gr. de cot.	Ard.	—	Ard.	—
Fèves	„	—	„	—

CHARBONS

Stock à Alexandrie, à terre voie de débarquement Tonnes 45,000.

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour :

COTON

C.M.B.

(BASSE-EGYPTE)

Province Béhéra

Damanhour ... De P.T. 155 à 282½

Province Garbieh

Kafr-Zayat ... De P.T. — à —

Tantah ... „ „ 282½ „ 400

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO.STATION :	DISPONIBLE	TICKET
Graines de coton Afifi...	P.T. — — à	P.T. —
„ Haute-Egypte..	„ — — „	„ —
Blé Saïdi..	„ — — „	„ —
Fèves-Saïdi	„ — — „	„ —
Fayoumi	„ — — „	„ —

ARRIVAGES

du samedi 21 juillet 1906

Documents du l'"Alexandria General Produce Assoc."

		CHEMINS DE FER	BARQUES
Cotons		S/B —	—
Graines de coton		sacs —	—
Blés Saïdi		„ —	—
„ Béhéra		„ 841	—
Fèves Saïdi		„ 106	—
„ Béhéra		„ —	—
Orge		„ 15	—
Maïs		„ —	—
Lentilles		„ —	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 5,875,632.

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour Ard. 3,559,077.

Contre même jour en 1905 :

	BARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER
Coton	S/B 100
Graines de coton	sacs 2535
Blés Saïdi	„ —
„ Béhéra	„ 795
Fèves Saïdi	„ 123
„ Béhéra	„ —
Orge	„ —
Maïs	„ —
Lentilles	„ 67

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,218,686.

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, ardebs 3,531,594.

CONTRATS, (11 h. 55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre	Tal. 17 1/4	à —
Janvier	„ 17 1/16	„ —
Mars	„ 17 5/16	„ —
Juillet	„ 18 13/16	„ —
Août	„ 19 3/16	„ —

Graines de coton

Nov.-Décembre-Janvier..	P.T. 63 20/40	à —
Juillet	„ 68 10/40	„ —
Août	„ 68 15/40	„ —

Fèves-Saïdi

Septembre-Octobre ... P.T. 123 — „ 125

REMARQUES :

Coton,—Récolte actuelle.—Le marché a ouvert faible pour le juillet et reste sans changement. Le novembre au contraire est soutenu et la tendance est bonne.

Graines de coton.—Récolte actuelle.—Soutenues prix nominaux.

Fèves-Saïdi.—Nouvelle récolte.—Marché nul.

To-day's Exchange Quotations

	Banks' buying	Banks' selling*
London cheque	97 ⅝	97 ⅞
„ 3m. bank paper	96 ⅝	97 1/16
„ 3m. house paper	96 ¼	— —
Paris cheque	388 —	389 ½
„ 3m. bank paper	385 ¾	387 —
„ 3m. house paper	385 —	— —
Switzerland cheque	386 ¾	389 ½
„ 3m. bank paper	384 ¼	— —
Germany cheque	476 ½	478 —
„ 3m. bank paper	472 ½	— —
Italian cheque	388 ¾	389 ½
Vienna & Trieste cheque	405 ½	407 ¾
Constantinople cheque	89 ½	89 1/16

*Less one per mille brokerage.

PRIMES DES CONTRATS

"Simple Faculte"

Coton	Liv. Nov.	P.T. 11 1/4	à —	—/—
Gr. de coton	„ 3 mois	„ 2 1/4	„ —	—/—

"Stellage"

Coton	Liv. Nov.	P.T. 21 1/4	à —	—/—
Gr. de coton	„ 3 mois	„ 4 1/4	„ —	—/—

"Double"

Coton	Liv. Nov.	P.T. 7 1/2	à —	—/—
Gr. de coton	„ 3 mois	„ 1 1/2	„ —	—/—

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

CLOSING REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, July 20, 12.55 p.m.

Sales of the day ... bales	5,000
Of which Egyptian ... „	100
American new maize, Spot per cental	4/9
American futures (August-September)	5.71
„ „ (December-January)	5.61
American middling	6.07
Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (July)	9 61/64
„ „ „ „ (August)	9 50/64
„ „ „ „ (October)	9 19/64
„ „ „ „ (November)	8 53/64
Egyptian Brown fair (per lb. d.)	8 10/16
„ „ good fair	9 12/16
„ „ good	11 —
„ „ fully good fair	10 4/16
Egyptian saidi beans (new p.r 480 lbs)	—/—

LONDON, July 20.

Consols (July)	87 ⅜
Egyptian Unified	104 ¼
Private Discount 3m. Bank bills	3 ¼ o/o

NEW YORK, July 20.

Stock at all U.-S. ports ... bales	230,000
Week's receipts at all U.-S. ports ... „	30,000
„ export to Great Britain ... „	10,000
„ „ Continent ... „	20,000
Spot Cotton	11.—
American Futures (August)	10.15
„ „ (September)	10.26
„ „ (December)	10.40
„ „ (January)	10.44
Cable transfers ... dol.	4.84⅜
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports, ...bales	4,000

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.

Cotton Spot	10 11/16
„ Futures July	10.67
„ „ August	10.28

LIVERPOOL, July 20.

American futures (August-September) ... 5.72

LONDON, July 20.

Bar Silver (per oz d).	30 3/16
Private discount (3 month bills)	3 ¼ o/o
Consols (July)	87 —
Egyptian Unified	104 ¼
Turkish Unified	95 —
Rio Tinto	65 ⅛
New Daira	16 ¼
Agricultural Bank	9 ¾
National Bank of Egypt	25 ½
Rand Mines New	5 ⅜
Chartereds of S. Africa	1 10/32
Nile Valley Gold Mine ... Mew	— 8/32
New Egyptians	1 14/32
The Western Oasis Corporation 10/32 premium	
Delta Light (Bearer Shares)	11 ¼
Egyptian Railway	101 ½
„ Domain	103 —
Ottoman Defence	103 ½
Italian Rente 4 o/o	101 ¼
Greek Monopoly	52 ½
Greek Rent 4 o/o	40 ¼
Ottoman Bank	15 ¼
Egyptian cotton seed to Hull (July) 6 9/16 buyers	
German Beet Sugar (July)	8/5 —

PARIS, July 20.

Banque d'Athènes	— —
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	753 —
Credit Lyonnais	1148 —
Comptoir National d'Escompte	663 —
Land Bank of Egypt	219 —
Ottoman Bank	648 —
Lots Turcs	147 —
Cheque on London	25.15 —
Sugar White No. 3 (July)	25 ⅜
Banque de Salonique	175 —

EXTERIEUR

Dépêches particulières du 20 juillet 19[06]

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL

Coton.—*Etat du Marché.*—Calme

Disponible.—10 1/4

Futurs.—juillet : 9 61/64 (1/64 de baisse)

LIVERPOOL

Graines de coton.—Soutenues

Fèves.—Néant

HULL

Graines de coton.—Sans changement

Fèves.—Marché nul

LONDRES

Graines de coton.—Fermes

COTON AMERICAIN

LIVERPOOL

Futurs juillet-août : 5.80 (5 points de baisse)

„ oct.-nov. : 5.62 (5 points de baisse)

Disponible : 6.07 (4 points de baisse)

NEW-YORK

Middling Upland : 11.00

Futurs juillet : 10.15 (5 points de baisse)

„ octobre : 10.32 (6 points de baisse)

Arrivages du jour, balles 4,000

Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles 18,[...]

In sight : balles 57,000 contre 146,000

Telegramme Havas

BOURSE du 20 juillet 1906

COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

PARIS

Rente Francaise 3 o/o	Fr.	9[...]
Dette Egyptienne Unifiée	„	10[...]
Extérieur Espagnol	„	9[...]
Russe consolidé	„	7[...]
Actions de Suez	„	453[...]
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	„	75[...]
Crédit Lyonnais	„	115[...]
Comptoir National d'Escompte	„	66[...]
Banque Ottomane	„	64[...]
Land Bank of Egypt	„	21[...]
Banque d'Athènes	„	14[...]
Banque d'Abyssinie	„	—
Crédit Franco-Egyptien	„	12[...]
Change sur Londres	„	2[...]

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(*Service spécial*)

DEPECHE D'OUVERTURE

LIVERPOOL, 10h. [...]

Américain

Futurs : juillet-août : —

„ octobre-novembre : 5.62

Seconde Dépêche, 10h.5 a.[m.]

Futurs : juillet-août : 5.80

„ octobre-novembre : 5.62

DERNIERE HEURE

(Clôture de la Bourse Khédiviale 1h. p.m.)

Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre	Tal. 17 7/32	à — 1/4
Janvier	„ 17 1/32	„ — 1/16
Mars	„ 17 1/4	„ — 9/32
Juillet	„ 18 7/8	„ — —
Août	„ 19 1/4	„ — 9/32

Graines de coton

Novembre-Décembre-Jan.	P.T. 63 25/40	à — —
Juillet	„ 67 35/40	„ — —
Août	„ 68 —	„ — —

Fèves-Saïdi

Septembre-Octobre ... P.T. 123 — à 125 —

Weekly Postal Table.

Alexandria Office.

Table showing the days of despatch and arrival of the principal Foreign Mail[s]

From Monday, 23rd, to Sunday, 29th July, 1906.

(Both dates inclusive).

COUNTRIES.	MAIL PACKETS.	ROUTES.	DESPATCHES. DAYS.	LATEST HOUR for POSTING. Ordinary* Letters.	LATEST HOUR for POSTING. Money Orders.	LATEST HOUR for POSTING. Parcels.	Arrivals. DAYS
EUROPE, AMERICA AND WEST COAST OF AFRICA.	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Monday	3.10 p.m.	Monday noon	Sun. 22 noon	Wednes.
	German	Naples	Wednes.	2 p.m.	noon	—	—
	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	2 p.m.	noon	Wednes. 6 p.m.	Sunday
	French	Marseilles	Friday	3 p.m.	noon	Thurs. 6 p.m.	Tuesday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	3 p.m.	noon	Friday 6 p.m.	Monday
	Italian	Brindisi	—	—	—	—	—
GREECE	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Monday	3.10 p.m.	Monday noon	—	—
TURKEY, GREECE AND SOUTHERN RUSSIA.	Khedivial	Piræus	Wedn.	3 p.m.	noon	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Satur.
	Russian	Piræus	Tuesday	2 p.m.	noon	—	Friday
SYRIA	Khedivial	Port Said	Sunday	8.30 a.m.	Satur. 6 p.m.	Satur. noon	Wednes.
	—	Port Said	—	—	—	—	—
	French	Port Said	Thurs.	3.10 p.m.	noon	—	Thurs.
	Austrian	Port Said	—	—	—	—	Sunday
CYPRUS	French	Port Said	Thurs.	3.10 p.m.	noon	Wednes. 6 p.m.	—
MALTA	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Monday	3.10 p.m.	noon	Sun. 22 noon	Wednes.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	2 p.m.	noon	Wednes. 6 p.m.	Sunday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	3 p.m.	noon	Friday 6 p.m.	—
TOR AND JEDDAH	Khedivial	Suez	—	—	—	—	Thurs.
TOR, JEDDA AND HODEIDA	Khedivial	Suez	Monday	8.30 a.m.	Sun. 22 noon	Sun. 22 noon	—
PORT SUDAN, SUAKIN	Khedivial	Suez	Wednes.	8.30 a.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Tuesday noon	Sunday
MASSOWA AND ASSAB	British	—	—	—	—	—	Wednes.
	Italian	Suez	Wednes.	8.30 a.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Tuesday noon	—
	—	Suez	—	—	—	—	Mails from the East are subordinate to the arrivals of the packets at Suez.
ADEN AND INDIA.	British	Suez	Wednes.	8.30 a.m.	Tues. 6 p.m.	Monday noon via Port Said	
	French	Suez	—	—	—	—	
CEYLON AND AUSTRALIA	British Orient	Suez	Thurs.	8.30 a.m.	Wedn. 6 p.m.	Wednes. noon via Port Said	
	French	Suez	—	—	—	—	
	German	Suez	Sunday	8.30 a.m.	Satur. 6 p.m.	—	
	British P. & O.	Suez	—	—	—	—	
CEYLON, CHINA, JAPAN AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.	British P. & O.	Suez	—	—	—	—	
	French	Suez	Friday	8.30 a.m.	Thurs. 6 p.m.	Thurs. 6 p.m.	
	German	Suez	Monday	8.30 a.m.	Sun. 22 noon	Sun. 22 noon	
ADEN & EAST COAST of AFRICA.	German	Suez	Sunday	8.30 a.m.	Satur. 6 p.m.	Satur. 6 p.m.	
DJIBOUTI, ABYSSINIA, ADEN AND MADAGASCAR.	French	Suez	—	—	—	—	
DUTCH EAST INDIA	Dutch	Suez	Tuesday	8.10 p.m.	noon	Monday 6 p.m.	

* The Registered letter office is closed one hour before the hours indicated above.

N.B.—These days and hours are subject to modification, owing to quarantine regulations.

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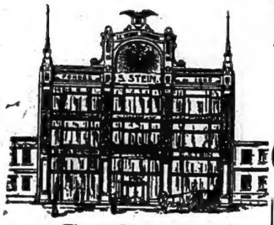

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REVUE COMMERCIALE

Cotons.

D'après la tenue des deux derniers jours de la semaine précédente on était en droit de s'attendre, non pas peut-être à une amélioration, mais tout au moins à un peu de maintien de la vieille récolte; mais, encore une fois, c'est le contraire que nous avons vu se produire pendant la huitaine qui vient de finir. En effet, c'est la faiblesse qui a régné presque constamment, et la reprise toute transitoire que nous avons eue à un moment donné, n'a modifié en rien la mauvaise tendance du marché. Du reste, elle n'a guère duré, et aujourd'hui, plus que jamais, l'impression reste que la spéculation ne cesse d'être contrariée par les circonstances et que ceux qui croient à une finale peu désirable de la campagne actuelle n'ont pas trop tort de se montrer pessimistes. Certes, les positions existantes sur le mois prochain n'ont rien de formidable et le niveau auquel nous sommes comme prix n'a rien d'exagéré, mais si ces deux faits sont de nature à mitiger un peu le désarroi auquel on semble s'attendre à l'émission des filières Août, au fond ils ne sont pas suffisants pour empêcher toute désorganisation du marché, à moins d'un secours inespéré venant du dehors, ou à moins de quelque chose d'imprévu surgissant tout à coup. Le grand mal est que nous approchons rapidement de la dernière échéance et comme toute combinaison concernant la réception d'une certaine quantité d'Août est définitivement écartée, et la nouvelle semble vraie, il ne reste plus au spéculateur qu'à liquider.

Ces perspectives ne sont guère encourageantes, mais à en juger par les apparences, il n'y a pas moyen d'espérer en mieux au point de vue de la spéculation. Il est vrai que si une baisse marquée devait se produire, elle aurait le don d'attirer immédiatement la filature qui, aujourd'hui, semble attendre la liquidation de l'Août pour en profiter et que cela pourra raffermir les cours plus tard; mais qu'importe aux spéculateurs en papier ce qui arrivera par la suite si, en attendant, eux sont forcés de liquider? La bonne affaire que pourra faire le négociant-exportateur ne peut pas les consoler eux joueurs, si, dans l'intervalle, ils doivent se voir forcés d'en finir à perte?

C'est par de véritables jérémiades que nous commençons notre revue de ce jour, mais y a-t-il moyen de ne pas constater la réalité des choses, quelle que soit l'opinion que l'on a pu avoir!

Voici maintenant comme les choses se sont passées pendant la huitaine.

Au début et plus exactement pour les deux premières séances de samedi et de lundi, c'est tout simplement le calme, avec un petit recul de 3/32 que nous avons eu sur la récolte actuelle, mais l'annonce, à l'ouverture de mardi matin, qu'une filière de 24,500 cantars venait d'être émise est venue, comme un coup de foudre, surprendre notre marché. On ne s'y attendait pas et même plus d'une personne avait affirmé que cette émission, à la suite d'une entente quelconque, n'aurait jamais eu lieu; aussi, l'effet immédiat de cette nouvelle a-t-il été de produire une baisse de 1/4 de tallari sur le Juillet, avec élargissement du rapport pour Août à 3/8 de tallari. Le prix de 18 3/4, pratiqué ce jour-là, se répéta aussi le lendemain, mais à la suite du soulagement apporté à la situation par les réalisations des timorés, la clôture de mercredi eut lieu sur la cote de 18 27 32

Hier, une tentative de soutien a été faite et avec un certain succès, et le Juillet a fini à 19 tallaris, après qu'il avait touché 19 1/8; mais malheureusement cette amélioration n'a eu qu'une durée éphémère et aujourd'hui, après une séance loin d'être satisfaisante, c'est sur la cote de 18 27/32 que la semaine s'est terminée. La cause de ce revirement soudain provient précisément de ce que nous avons dit plus haut, à savoir qu'il n'y avait plus lieu de compter sur aucun syndicat, ni combinaison quelconque.

La nouvelle récolte, par contre, a été d'une fermeté remarquable et pendant toute la semaine les prix n'ont fait que progresser avec un courant d'affaires des plus importants. Et ce qu'il y a de mieux dans tout cela, c'est que la hausse a été graduelle, sans soubresauts ni réactions sensibles, de manière que l'on peut dire que les cours se sont consolidés au fur et à mesure qu'ils ont avancé. En somme, la marche a été régulière et le terrain gagné se résume en 5/16 de tallari.

Ce n'est pas énorme si l'on veut, mais c'est assez si l'on prend en considération les cours actuels et le fait que la hausse n'a été que la conséquence des rachats partiels de quelques vendeurs en blanc. Il est vrai que le découvert constitue toujours le plus grand atout en faveur du haussier et que celui-ci, tout naturellement, ne peut pas lâcher facilement sa proie quand elle finit par lui tomber sous les griffes; mais comme, d'autre part, il y a arrêt dans la demande du dehors, que plus d'un exportateur est à la hausse et qu'en cas d'un mouvement forcé celui-ci pourrait se présenter comme vendeur sur le marché, la prudence exige que l'exagération soit mise de côté. Les choses prématurées ne durent pas et invariablement elles ont un mauvais revers; aussi, l'idée qui prévaut, en dehors des intéressés mêmes, bien entendu, est que si ces derniers procèdent petit à petit, ils obtiendront un bien meilleur résultat. Ce sera un peu plus long, mais bien plus sûr ce qui ne vaudra que mieux.

De plus, il ne faut pas oublier que le point principal serait d'habituer la filature aux nouveaux prix pour la ramener aux achats, car, de quelque façon que l'on envisage la situation, le grand appui réel ne peut nous venir que de ce côté là. Pour le moment, elle est largement approvisionnée et peut attendre les événements, et ce serait de bien mauvaise politique que de la brusquer par une hausse forcée.

Le marché du disponible est resté ce qu'il était il y a huit jours, c'est-à-dire peu actif et avec des affaires purement occasionnelles. La demande existe, mais le choix devient de plus en plus difficile et il n'est nullement aisé maintenant d'arriver à une entente avec le vendeur pour peu qu'il ait un lot passable à la vente et c'est à cette cause surtout que nous devons la fermeté des cours. Le fait est que la cote officielle de ce jour, malgré le 1/4 de tallari perdu entre-temps par les contrats, a dû être maintenue à son niveau de vendredi dernier pour les classements moyens Mit-Affifi. Même les qualités au-dessous de Good fair, ont dû subir une augmentation de 1/2 tallari, augmentation qui aurait été plus forte s'il n'avait été jugé que la transition aurait été trop sensible tout d'un coup.

Les provenances Haute Egypte, presque manquent complètement, les Joannovich plutôt négligés sont restés sans changement.

Du côté des exportations, il y a eu un peu de désillusion, le total de la semaine, quoique dans les prévisions, n'ayant pas dépassé le chiffre de 4,800 Balles, contre exactement le double l'année dernière pour la même période.

Cela a influencé un peu le marché, mais c'est un peu à tort croyons-nous, car, en fin de compte, nous n'avons pas à notre disposition autant de coton qu'en 1905 à la même date. Seulement, ce qui est vrai, c'est que la spéculation, déçue dans ses espérances, commence à calculer et se dit que s'il n'y a pas amélioration immédiate et marquée de ce chef, une moyenne de 5,000 Balles par semaine jusqu'à la fin Août ne serait pas suffisante pour absorber nos ressources, quelque modérées qu'elles soient. C'est un peu préjuger de l'avenir, mais, somme toute, elle a raison de penser de la sorte.

Les nouvelles de l'intérieur au sujet de la récolte sont favorables: Le ver ne s'est propagé sérieusement que dans la Béhéra, mais là, tout aussi bien qu'ailleurs, il a été efficacement combattu et grâce aussi aux chaleurs actuelles on n'entend plus parler de ses méfaits.

Liverpool continue à laisser dans l'abandon nos cotons disponibles et pour toute la semaine, de nouveau, il n'a fait que nous annoncer des ventes journalières de 100 Balles, à une seule et unique exception de 200 Balles. Ce n'est pas riche, mais, comme nous l'avons dit à maintes reprises, l'exiguité du stock et du choix en qualités adaptées pour la filature est la cause principale d'affaires aussi mesquines.

Comme prix, il n'y a aucun changement à signaler sur le spot qui reste à 10 1/4 pour le fully good fair; par contre, les futurs s'inscrivent en hausse de 4/64 pour le Juillet et de 8/64 pour le Novembre qui valent respectivement 9 61/64 et 8 53/64.

Les américains disponibles aussi n'ont pas été bien actifs, quoique, comme total, les ventes de la semaine doivent être supérieures à celles de la semaine d'avant. Dans tous les cas, pour ce qui est des prix, il y a de la baisse, et cette baisse est de 5 points sur le disponible tombé à 6.07; de 4 points sur le Juillet-Août qui est à 5.80 et de 6 sur l'Octobre-Novembre coté à 5.62.

Comme avis sur la récolte, sauf Price qui ne sait plus par quel moyen influencer le marché dans le sens de la hausse, on ne signale rien de défavorable. Les opinions à la baisse, par contre, semblent avoir raison pour le moment, mais en réalité le marché reste indécis en Amérique, faute de quelque fait nouveau pour appuyer les uns ou les autres.

Graines de Coton

Plus nous allons, plus c'est la même chose, soit manque d'affaires faute d'arrivages, et de toute la semaine, ce n'est qu'aujourd'hui qu'on a pu indiquer un prix pour le disponible, à la suite de quelques centaines de sacs reçus ce matin et pour lesquels on a obtenu le cours de P.T. 66 1/2. Cas exceptionnel et sans conséquence.

Sous le rapport des exportations, la semaine a été vraiment navrante avec son total d'Ardebs 10,000 en tout. Pour les deux semaines à venir il y aura surement du mieux, mais au fond il n'y a pas à espérer en quoi que ce soit d'important: 20 à 25,000 Ardebs pour la huitaine prochaine et un peu plus pour la suivante, sauf bien entendu nouvelles affaires.

Hull est resté calme avec son cours de £6.10/ et ne nous a pas pris grand chose. On dit, par contre, que Bristol a acheté un chargement à £6 16/3. On ajoute encore que Nantes est disposée à prendre un chargement et d'aucuns affirment que la vente est déjà conclue, mais la nouvelle demande confirmation.

La cote pour le Novembre Janvier est de £ 6 5/-; il n'y a pas eu toutefois d'affaires à signaler depuis quelques jours.

En contrats récolte actuelle, il y a eu faiblesse et ensuite reprise à 67 35/40 pour le Juillet. Il y a de la recherche pour les ordres de livraison et c'est cette circonstance qui a fait que le Juillet a fini par être au même niveau que l'Août. La plupart des affaires en Juillet et Août ont été traitées à l'oreille en dehors de la corbeille et c'est à cela que l'on doit que l'activité a fait défaut en apparence.

La nouvelle récolte a été très ferme et les 3 mois finissent absolument au même niveau que vendredi dernier, soit à P.T. 63 15/40. Il n'y a toutefois pas d'animation.

Fèves.

Sauf les mots "Nullité complète" nous ne saurions que dire de l'article. Du reste et pour longtemps encore le cas ne saurait être différent. Avec ce manque de recettes pour la vente.

Il y aurait quelques probabilités de voir venir de la marchandise de Smyrne, qui a une bonne récolte et qui se laisserait tenter par nos cours à nous faire des expéditions.

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CHRONIQUE FINANCIERE

Alexandrie, le 21 Juillet.

Après le soutien de la semaine dernière un mouvement, dans un sens ou dans l'autre devait certainement se produire. Ce mouvement s'est manifesté mercredi par une animation extraordinaire témoignant de l'excellence, de la situation. Depuis trop longtemps les porteurs de titres s'étudiaient sans se risquer; ils ont fait un essai mercredi, essai qui a complètement réussi. Les offres ont trouvé des demandes et la hausse générale de la cote nous a montré que si notre marché était calme, la fermeté qui y règne depuis longtemps est de bon aloi. Les jours suivants, le calme est revenu s'emparer de la corbeille, mais nous aurons encore de ces reprises d'un jour, qui, mieux que tout mettent la situation au clair.

Nous allons faire comme d'habitude un état des marchés de la semaine; calme et fermeté en sont les notes générale; après la reprise de mercredi cette fermeté ne peut être que d'un excellent augure; nous sommes dans la morte saison, ne l'oublions pas et il est à souhaiter que cette situation continue; elle nous fait entrevoir pour le commencement de la saison prochaine une reprise qui sera peut-être au dessus de toutes les espérances.

Lundi, marché très ferme.

Mardi, Marché toujours ferme la cote est sensiblement en hausse.

Mercredi nous a apporté un marché très animé, depuis longtemps pareil mouvement ne s'était produit; presque toutes les valeurs sont échangées et haussent.

Jeudi, le marché animé au début, faiblit en cours de séance, la clôture est, quand même, ferme.

Vendredi le marché calme et presque sans affaire occasionne un affaiblissement général des cours.

L'Agricole à 9 19/32 lundi, hausse de 1/32 à 9 5/8 mardi, continue à hausser de 3/32 à 9 23/32 mercredi, est stationnaire jeudi et cloture aujourd'hui à 9 21/32.

La National Bank à 25 1/4 lundi, gagne 1/8 à 25 3/8 mardi, avance encore de 1/8 à 25 1/2 mercredi, continue à avancer de 1/16 à 25 9/16 jeudi et cloture aujourd'hui à 25 7/16 plus faible de 1/8.

Les Tramways à 193 lundi, mardi et mercredi, baissent de 1 franc à 192 jeudi et sont aujourd'hui à 191 1/2.

La Delta Land à 3 7/16 lundi, monte de 1/16 à 3 1/2 mardi, hausse encore de 1/32 à 3 17/32 mercredi, se soutient à ce dernier cours jeudi et faiblit de 3/32 à 3 7/16 aujourd'hui.

L'assemblée générale extraordinaire de cette société, a eu lieu hier à Londres.

Ce meeting promet d'être intéressant car en dehors de la fusion avec l'Egyptian Land and General Trust (Hooker) il aura à se prononcer sur le projet d'augmentation du capital ainsi que sur diverses modifications importantes aux statuts.

Celles-ci semblent avoir pour objet de rendre la Delta Land Co., indépendante de la Delta Light Railways Co., dont elle est la filiale.

En d'autres termes, le programme primitif de la Société serait modifié, en ce sens que la Delta Land ne se bornerait plus à acquérir des terrains à proximité des lignes existantes ou à créer de la Delta Light: elle aurait la faculté d'étendre un peu partout ses opérations en Egypte, et spécialement au Soudan.

C'est même dans cette dernière vue que les administrateurs demanderaient l'autorisation de porter éventuellement le capital social de £250,000 à £5 0,000.

De nombreuses sociétés se sont formées ces derniers temps. Nous croyons utile d'en donner à nos lecteurs un aperçu général.

l'Electric Light & Power Supply Coy; cette société a pour objet l'exploitation des applications d'énergie électrique sous toutes ses formes, l'achat et la vente de toutes concessions y relatives, etc.

Le capital social est fixé à £36,000, divisé en 9,000 actions de £4 chacune, entièrement souscrites par les fondateurs.

Le premier Conseil d'administration est composé de MM. Joseph Aslan Cattaui Bey, Charles Haccius, Albert Ismalum bey, Emile Naeff et Zareh Nubar.

Le conseil des ministres a approuvé, dans sa dernière séance, la formation de trois nouvelles Sociétés anonymes, à savoir: 1° la Société Egyptienne des Poutres et Planchers en ciment; 2° The Cairo Land and Financial Co. et 3° The Palace Hotels of Egypt Co.

Dans son numéro d'avant hier, le "Journal Officiel" publie le décret khédivial, l'acte préliminaire d'association et les statuts de la première de ces Sociétés. Son capital est de £20,000, divisé en 5,000 actions de £4, entièrement souscrites par les fondateurs. Le 1er conseil d'administration est composé de MM. Joseph Aslan Cattaui Bey, Albert Ismalum Bey, Raoul Maggiar et Emile Naeff.

Nous apprenons que la Caisse Française de Prévoyance a décidé d'établir une agence en Egypte; M. Charles Baudouin a été nommé agent général de cette société.

Suivant une information télégraphique d'Anvers, l'assemblée générale ordinaire de la Compagnie Agricole du Nil, tenue il y a quelques jours dans cette ville, a fixé à 5% le dividende à répartir pour l'exercice 1905-1906, soit Frs. 12,50 par action de la 1ère émission.

On annonce que l'Egyptian Hotels Co. a vendu, ces jours derniers, deux lots de ses terrains disponibles de Ghesireh pour la somme de 28,000 livres. Il s'agit d'une superficie totale de 4,000 mètres, qui a été cédée à 7 livres le mètre.

L'Egyptian Mail Steamship Co., dont nous avons annoncé il y a quelque temps la formation, vient de commander à la Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. la construction de deux grands paquebots-poste à turbines, pour le service des voyageurs entre l'Europe et l'Egypte.

Les journaux de Paris rapportent que, les 30,000 obligations nouvelles de 500 francs 3 1/2 pour cent, N° 430 001 à 460,000 du Crédit Foncier Egyptien (émission 1904) sont admises aux négociations de la Bourse de Paris, au comptant.

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MRS. BOUCHER, Nursing Institute, 3, Pimlico Road, London, supplies (on receipt of full particulars) Housekeepers, Secretaries, Governesses, and Nurses of all descriptions, including monthly and children's. No fee till suited. 28235 12-8-906

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N.B.— Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

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Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

"Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse."

Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs

NOTICE

The Administration has the honour to inform the Public that tenders will be received up to noon on the 5th October 1906, for the supply of 310,000 metrical tons of Welsh Coal required during the year 1907 according to the conditions of the specification which can be obtained against payment of 100 milliemes at the Railway Central Stores at Boulac and at Gabbary Stores.

Tenders must be accompanied by a stamped paper of 30 Milliemes and be addressed by registered post to the General Manager, Egyptian State Railways, Cairo, and in double envelopes, the inner bearing the following inscription:—Tender for "Coal."

The Administration is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to itself the right of dividing the order.

Cairo, July 16th, 1906. 28,260-2-1

Davies Bryan & Co.

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ST. DAVID'S BUILDINGS, ALEXANDRIA.
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Spring and Summer Stocks now arriving, comprising: Tropical Tweeds, Flannels, Drills, Worsteds, Fancy Vesting, &c.
All of British Manufacture. Garments cut by experienced English Cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

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The latest shades in Ties. Newest designs in Oxford and Zephyr Shirts. Cellular Shirts and Pyjamas in great variety.
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The best makes only in Hosiery and Underclothing, Panamas, Straw, Felt, Double Felt Hats, Cork and Pith Helmets, Caps, Tarbouches.

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to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

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than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

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and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful medicament is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

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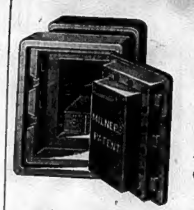

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Manager CHRISTOPHER R. NUGENT.
Sub-Manager E. C. STEVENSON. Assistant Sub-Manager F. NEVILL JACKSON.
Secretary—W. B. HOBBS.

Balance Sheet, 30th June, 1906.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
To Capital Account, 150,000 Shares of £10 . . . 1,500,000.0.0			By Cash at Bankers	480,060. 6. 9
Amount paid, £5 per Share . .		750,000. 0 0	„ Consols, Exchequer Bonds, Indian Govt., & other Securities	2,690,171.18. 8
Reserve Fund . .		430,000. 0. 0	„ Loans on securities at call and short dates, and other Accounts	2,485,928.15. 8
Provident Reserve Fund		42,388. 9. 0	„ Bills Discounted, &c. . . .	15,151,596.14 3
„ Loans & Deposits, including provision for contingencies .	15,769,446 17 4		„ Sundry Debit Balances	4,090.18 4
„ Bills Re-discounted	3,714,276.14.9	19,483,723 12 1	„ Freehold and Leasehold Premises, Fittings and Furniture .	107,147.18. 6
„ Rebate on Bills Discounted . . .	112,583 3 5			
Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss for Appropriation . . .	103,256. 1. 5	215,889. 4.10		
		£20,921,951. 5.11		£20,921,951. 5.11

Profit and Loss Account for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1906.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
To Current expenses, including Salaries, Rent and Taxes, Directors' Fees, and all other charges .		18,957. 2.10	By Balance brought forward from 31st December, 1905	53,770 5.8
„ Rebate of Interest on Bills discounted not due, carried forward to New Account		112,583. 3. 5	„ Gross Profits for the half-year, after making provisions for bad and doubtful debts.	131,026. 2.2
„ Reserve Fund . . .	10,000.0.0			
„ Dividend for the half-year at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax .	41,250.0 0			
„ Balance carried forward to next account . .	52,006 1. 5	103,256. 1. 5		
		£234,796. 7. 8		£234,796. 7.8
			Balance brought down. .	£51,006. 1.5

W. B. HOBBS, Secretary.
W. T. BRAND, T. JACKSON, } Directors.

The Company discounts approved Bank and Mercantile Acceptances, receives Money on Deposit, and grants Loans on approved Negotiable Securities at rates which can be ascertained on application at the office, and effects Purchases and Sales of Government Stocks, Shares and other Securities on the usual terms.
28346-30-1

ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE

No. 1,084

Alexandrie, VENDREDI à Midi le 20 Juillet 1906.

COTON

	Arrivages	Exportations Angleterre		Continent		Etats-Unis		Total		Stock
	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Cantars
Cette semaine	178	3,109	93,537	1,436	10,002	250	1,925	4,795	35,464	480,504§
Même semaine 1905...	5,317	3,322	25,010	5 395	40,552	865	6,660	9,582	72,222	709,432*
Depuis 1er Sept. 1905	5,875 053	372,275	2,830,544	326,150	2,436,873	70,797	545,132	769,982	5,812,549	—
Même époque 1905 ...	6,218,241	377,819	2,869,976	331,179	2,485,344	73,035	562,489	782,033	5,917,809	—

Y Compris stock § au 1er Septembre 1905 Cantars 346,000 *au 1er Septembre 1904 Cantars 409,000

GRAINES DE COTON / TOURTEAUX

	Arrivages	Exportations Angleterre	Continent	Total	Stock	Tourteaux Arrivages	Exportations
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Tonnes	Tonnes
Cette semaine	785	9,432	—	9,432	749,729 §	715	563
Même semaine 1905...	25,568	56,259	1	56,260	894,976*	—	—
Depuis 1er Sept. 1905	3,558,939	2 831,907	222,703	3,057,610	—	24,120	69,065
Même époque 1905 ...	3,529,914	2,759,082	123,383	2,882,465	—	31.047	70,983

Y compris stock au 1er Septembre 1905 Ardebs 248,400 au 1er Septembre 1904 Ardebs 247,527

Pour les Feves, Orges, Blés, Lentilles, Mais et Oignons, la consommation locale n'est connue respectivement que les 31 Mars et 30 Novembre

FEVES / ORGES

	Arrivages Saidi	Behera	Exportations Angleterre	Continent	Total	Stock	Orges Arrivages	Expor.
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine.	2,447	—	—	—	—	51,703	580	12
Même semaine 1905...	2,647	—	10,131	29	10,160	81,093	1,428	—
A partir du 1 Av. 1906	37,104	182	522	5,561	6,083	—	6,640	20
Même époque 1905 ...	76,897	—	64,349	29,455	93,804	—	21,977	11,169

Stock au 1er. Avril 1905 Ardebs 48,000 — Ardebs —
Stock au 1er. Avril 1904 Ardebs 47,000 — Ardebs —

BLES / LENTILLES / MAIS / OIGNONS

	Blés Arrivages Saidi	Behera	Expor.	Lentilles Arrivages	Expor.	Mais Arrivages	Expor.	Oignons Arrivages	Exportations
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Crs. 108 Ok.	Crs. 108 Ok.
Cette semaine	239	2,795	—	95	—	—	—	441	00
Même semaine 1905 ...	24	5,306	—	156	—	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1 Av. 1906	2,545	12,984	—	579	39	39	250	602,542	589,927
Même époque 1905 ...	9,602	22,475	—	1,834	26	8,071	127	824,566	792,454

Stocks au 1er Avril 1905 Ardebs — Ard. — au 1 Déc. 1905 Ard. — au 1 Mars 1906 Crs —
Stocks au 1er Avril 1904 Ardebs — Ard. — au 1 Déc. 1904 Ard. — au 1 Mars 1905 Crs —
N.B.—L'année pour les Blés et les Lentilles commence le 1er Avril, pour les Maïs le 1er Décembre, pour les Oignons le 1er Mars

Prix de la Marchandise disponible

COTON SUIVANT LES TYPES DE L'ASSOCIATION

	Brown	Haute-Egypte et Fayoum
Fair	Tal. 15 1/2	Tal. — /—
Fully Fair,	„ 17 /—	„ — /—
Good Fair	„ 18 5/8	„ 16 1/4
Fully Good Fair,	„ 19 3/8	„ 17 1/4
Good	„ 20 1/4	„ 18 1/4
	Abassi	Ioannovich
Fully Good Fair,	Tal. — /— à — /—	Tal. 20 /— à — /—
Good,	„ — /— „ — /—	„ 21 1/4 „ — /—
Extra,	„ — /— „ — /—	„ 22 /— „ — /—

GRAINES ET CEREALES

Qualité Bonne Mercantile	Disponible	Tickets
Graines de Coton Mit-Afifi	P.T. — —/—	— —
„ „ Haute-Egypte	„ — —/—	— —
Blé Saïdi	„ — —/—	— —
Blé Béhéra	„ — —/—	— —
Orge	„ — —/—	— —
Fèves Saïdi	„ — —/—	— —
Fèves Fayoumi	„ — —/—	— —
Fèves Béhéra	„ — —/—	— —
Lentilles	„ — —/—	— —
Maïs	„ — —/—	— —
Oignons	„ — —/—	— —

Franco-Station

Coton Fully Good Fair Brown Juillet	Tal. 18 30/32	Graines de Coton Juillet P.T. 67 30/40
„ „ „ „ „ Août pr.	„ 19 9/32	„ Août pr. „ 67 35/40
„ „ „ „ „ Novembre 1906	„ 17 4/32	Nov.-Déc.-Jan. pr. „ 68 15/40
„ „ „ „ „ Janvier pr.	„ 16 30/32	Fèves Septem.-Oct. pr. „ 123 —/—
„ „ „ „ „ Mars	„ 17 5/32	

Marché des Cotons: ferme, peu actif.

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For the Liver & Kidneys

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Medical, antiseptic, used and recommended by eminent dermatologists in the treatment of eczema, lepra, psoriadis, ulcerations, skin eruptions, itching and irritating skin humours, baby rashes, etc., also a prophylactic against the risk of contracting disease and infectious disorders generally. Its healing properties greatly minimise the inconveniences of shaving in cases of pimples, spots, tecsone. In Tablets, price 1s. sold by Max Fischer, Cairo and Alexandria.

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Helouan ... arr.	7. 7	8.49	9.45	10.47	12.45	1.50	3.45	4.50	5.49	6.53	8. 4	9.26	10.49	1. 7
Helouan... dep.	6.25	7.50	8.15	9.10	10.10	12.10	1.15	3.10	4.15	5.15	6.20	7.25	8.50	10.15	11.15
Bab-el-Louk arr.	7.10	8.20	9.00	9.45	10.47	12.47	1.52	3.45	4.53	5.49	6.54	8. 5	9.32	10.53	11.53

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